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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 35

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1928

NUMBER 5

## Three Essentials For Good Weaving

**The No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion.** It is designed to relieve the weaver of everything except drawing in and tying the broken end. It stops the loom with the shuttle in the left hand box, with harnesses level, with the crank in proper position for drawing in the thread, with bank indicated on which end is down and the yarn open where the end is broken.

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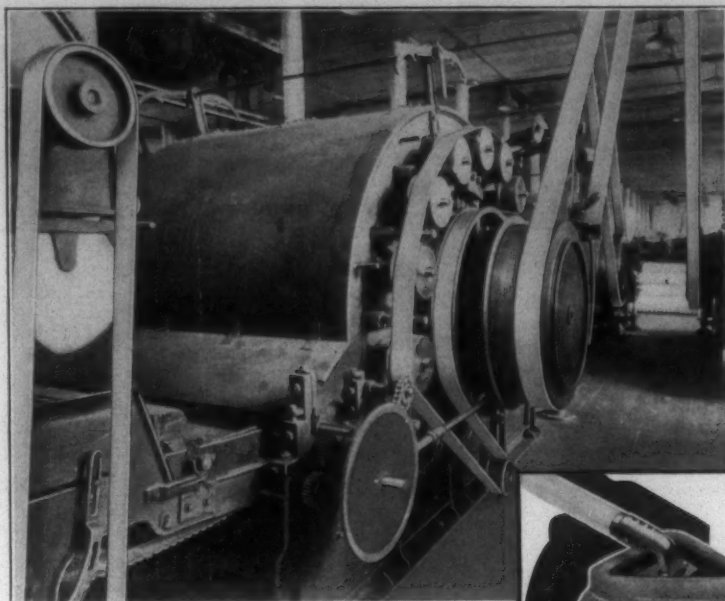
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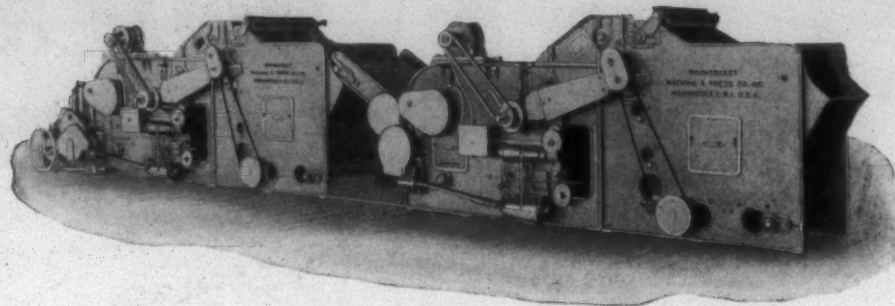
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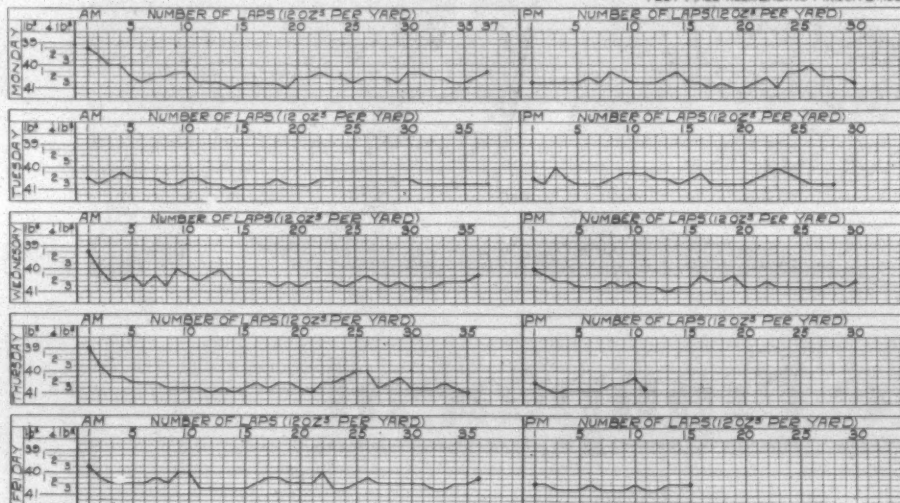
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Woonsocket Duplex Picker

WEIGHT OF LAPS FROM "WOONSOCKET DUPLEX PICKER"  
ACTUAL REPORT OF ONE WEEK'S RUN AS MADE BY THE MILL

TEST MADE WEEKENDING-MARCH 31, 1928



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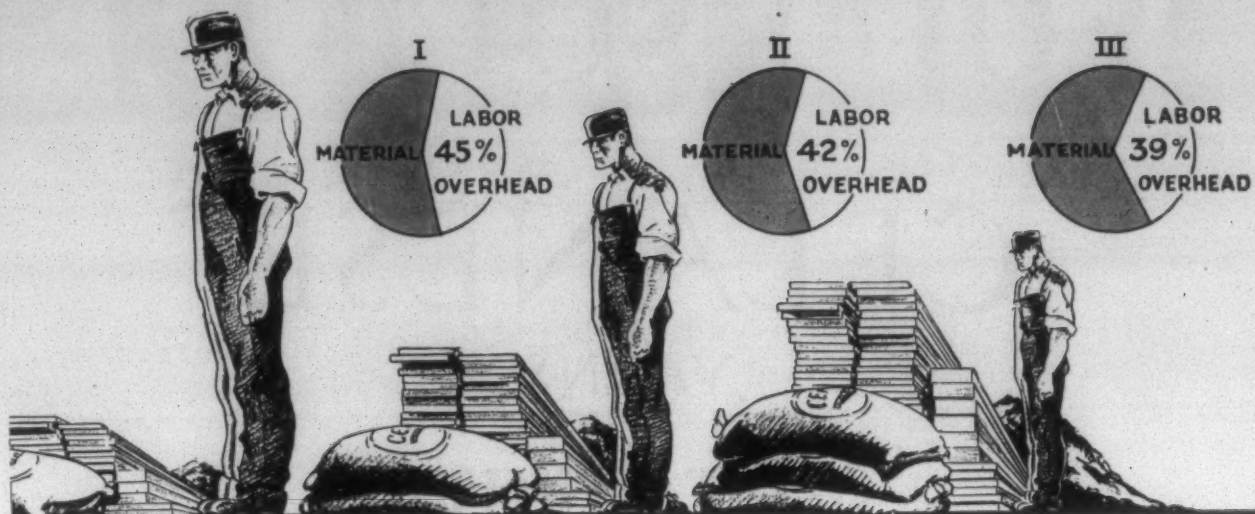
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## *Discussion on Carding at Huntsville Meeting*

At the meeting of the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at Huntsville, Ala., on September 21 and 22, the discussion was devoted to carding, including the preliminary processes, and spinning.

The meeting was presided over by Oliver G. Murphy, chairman of the Division, and a very valuable discussion was developed on all the subjects covered.

The discussion on opening, mixing, picking and carding is given herewith, and that on spinning will be published next week.—Editor.

CHAIRMAN MURPHY: I have not a prepared talk this morning, but I do want to say that we want our meeting to be worth while, both today and tomorrow; and to make it worth while it is going to be necessary for every fellow to take part in it. The old saying that we get out of a thing what we put into it is certainly true in this case. We have an industry that is virtually as old as man. I think the first piece of textile material was in the Garden of Eden, taken from the plant kingdom; and we still use as a raw material what we get from the plant kingdom. We need to unload what is on our chests. We may hesitate, thinking that someone may think we should know the answer to the question we ask. I have in my home four children, and it has been very interesting to me when they reached the age of questioning. They come into the world knowing nothing, and the way they learn is by asking questions. They ask a million questions about this and that. But that is natural and normal, and if I had a child that did not ask questions I should be disturbed about him, for it would show that he lacked a normal, healthy interest in the things about him. So when a man puts a question we know he is thinking, and thinking is one of the things that make things go round and make the world progress.

I saw recently some correspondence in one of the textile papers about men over forty, and being a little over forty myself I was much interested. I think a man over forty who retains the enthusiasm of youth and his ambitions and adds to that the experience which his forty years have given him is a wonderful asset to any organization. Especially do I feel that way about the carding department in a mill. I would prefer to have a man of older age, but he must have the enthusiasm, the ambition, the willingness to accept new things than a younger man has. My carder is here today. He is over fifty, not a handsome man, inclined to be red-headed, but he has the requirements that are needed, in my opinion. I would much rather hold a young man back than try to whip up an old one. I shall not ask him to stand up, because someone might want him, and then I should have to pay him more wages.

Now, we have an industry in which there are many things we do not know. I suppose there is not a man in the room but that some question pertaining to the cotton industry could be put to him which he would not be able to answer. So we have asked a man to come and talk to us today, not to make a flowery speech but to give us a practical talk on picking and carding. We have asked this gentleman because we happen to know of his ability and happen to know that he is a practical mill man, having learned the trade in England and having come to this country, where he has worked up to the position of assistant treasurer in one of the big machine shops. In the past years I have talked things over with him, and it is my opinion that his ideas as a rule are sound. I asked him if he would object to being interrupted, and he said he would not. So as he talks if there is any question you would like to ask him, stop him, for I am sure he will be glad to answer any question he is able to answer. I take pleasure at this time in introducing Mr. Walter Rimmer, of Pawtucket, R. I.

### *Opening and Picking*

J. W. RIMMER, Representative, H. & B. Machine Company, Pawtucket, R. I.: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I had a questionnaire sent me, the bulk of which pertains to humidity. I am not a humidity expert, so I am

going to deviate a little and talk along general lines. Humidity is a big question, and I do not think it can be discussed with any degree of intelligence in an hour or so. There have been books by the dozen written on it. If it is all right, Mr. Chairman, I will start in the opening room and finish where you knock me down.

In recent years more attention has been paid to opening and picking than heretofore. The opening and picking rooms have been sadly neglected, especially in this country. Anything went; in a lot of mills anything goes today. Now, there are different systems of opening, different ideas as to how cotton should be treated in the opening room. Each man, I dare say, has his own opinion. I have mine. I got mine from going through probably thousands of mills in this country, in England, and on the Continent, where they use anything from  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cotton to  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton; and it is really interesting to go through these mills and see the different methods.

We used, in this country, just a hopper bale opener as an opener unit. Today we have increased that to three or four more processes, sometimes for the betterment of the mill and the cotton and sometimes for the worse. Now, in the old days it was the policy of the mill or the practice of the mill to use the hopper bale breaker. The bale breaker, if I can describe it, is something like one delivery of a drawing frame having four rows of rolls with teeth. It pulls the cotton apart. Some mills did that work by hand. This machine, of course, did it better and more quickly. That was superseded, of course, by the hopper bale opener. The hopper bale opener will take care of the cotton as it comes to you today in good shape, unless the cotton has been highly compressed, when other methods should be used. We find there has been quite a little of this high-density cotton, I think they call it, which it is a problem to the mills to handle. In the first place, they try to put it through the hopper bale opener and other machines to open, and in the older machines it causes considerable trouble. In my earlier days we used high-density cotton but used different methods to open it. In the first place, we used the bale breaker, which pulled the cotton apart. The cotton was afterwards stored in bins, and we used to try to keep it one week. When they took it off to feed it they cut it so as to get a mixing and blending. Today we are more or less getting away from this splendid idea, and I do not think it is altogether to the advantage of the mill. I believe blending is a good thing. The cost of handling that cotton after it has been blended is very small when you figure it on the pounds put through, and I think this small cost is offset by better running work. In mills where they put through a great quantity of cotton they will probably have two or more men for this work, and as soon as they see two men on the pay roll they try to get rid of at least one. But in using Egyptian cotton you can not do that; long staple Egyptian cotton demands ageing in bins.

### *Warehousing*

Getting back to the opening, as most mill men know, cotton can not be cleaned in a wet state; it will string if put through any process while wet. Therefore it is necessary to have an opening room that is thoroughly dry. Previous to this is the cotton storage. Vast quantities of cotton in numbers of mills is stored in warehouses that are leaky and wet, and in rainy seasons the cotton gets thoroughly soaked. In some cases this cotton has to be used right away, and they put it through the opening room and try to clean it. Now, I believe that every mill should be provided with a warehouse that is leak-proof. I believe that warehouse should be kept with a certain percentage of moisture, enough so that the cotton will not dry out. Six per cent regain would not be too high for cleaning. Coming to the opening room, I believe this room should be kept with five or six per cent moisture regain. Cotton will clean with a five or six per cent moisture content, and I believe the same thing would be of advantage in the picker room.

### *Handling Opening Equipment*

Going back again to the opener room and the types of machine used—the Crighton or vertical opener is extensively used today in the opening room.



I believe it is a very good machine when properly handled, but find in going around that in sixty per cent of the mills they do not handle these machines as they should be handled. They are being fed wrongly and they are overcrowded. It was never intended that a Crighton opener should be run to a production of 60,000 pounds of cotton in fifty hours. In the old days, as I remember, they thought 35,000 was high production. I think they also used a better method of feeding the Crighton. The method used in those days was by what was termed a feed table. It had a long lattice on which the cotton was laid, and the cotton ran between feed rolls and operated on by a Buckley type of beater. This porcupine feed table brought the cotton to a fine density, which is necessary when the Crighton opener is to be operated efficiently. The Crighton opener is dependent on a current of air to draw the cotton upwards. Some people believe the blades are set to draw the cotton up, but they are only partially correct in that; the blades were not intended for that in the first instance but to alter the direction of the cotton. The method used in most mills today is to attach a pipe directly to the Crighton and draw the cotton 200 or 300 feet. This is wrong. You can not control a current of air through a pipe connected directly to a Crighton opener over long distances.

MR. MURPHY: What do you consider the duty of a Crighton opener?

MR. RIMMER: Well, of course, a Crighton opener as it was originally used was meant for a cleaner, for the simple reason that they always used an opener preceding it. It has a twofold object; one was to bloom and open the cotton. It has grids in it to catch the dirt and eject it.

MR. MURPHY: If it is to open the cotton, why use this porcupine table in front of it?

#### *Duty of Crighton Opener*

MR. RIMMER: Because it is necessary to get the cotton to a fine even density. The cotton is fed to the Crighton opener through an 8½-inch opening. It is struck by four blades; the cotton is being drawn by air. If your cotton is not of fine even density you have a current of air drawing it upward, and cotton that is heavy remains too long in the machine, and if the cotton is of average staple, say, 1 1-16 to 1¼-inch in length, you will get stringy cotton. I think you will bear me out, because numbers of mills are now putting in front of the Crighton opener porcupine openers. This method is reverting back to the old method of feeding the cotton at a fine density, so it will be drawn out evenly; and one wad of cotton will not stay in the machine twice as long as another.

Secondly, it is much better to have the suction connected directly to the Crighton opener, for the simple reason that you can regulate the draft better.

There are modified types of the Crighton opener being manufactured called horizontal cleaners, which are nothing more nor less than Crighton openers set horizontally. Personally, I have never favored machines where cotton is fed into a small round hole on one end and taken out at the other. Take a machine like the 30-inch cylinder opener; you can do easily twice the amount of work, twice the amount of cleaning, and get twice the amount of opening with the same effort or with less than with the horizontal cleaner. It takes 3 H. P. to drive that opener, and it takes 5 H. P. to drive the Crighton opener or horizontal cleaner. The mills pay for horsepower; that is one cost worth considering. When a mill is considering buying an opener or any other machine it will pay the mill man to study the different types of machines that are on the market.

We had the Crighton opener in tandem, but that idea is losing favor. It is preferable to have a cylinder opener in front of one Crighton rather than to have two Crightons. The horsepower is less; the cleaning and opening are greater.

If any of you gentlemen have Crightons in your mills, just look inside and you will find a lot of fly. It is not necessary always to take out the fly; what it is necessary to take out is the motes and seed and leaf.

More economical units, I believe, can be put in the mills than what we have today.

#### *Dealing With Different Kinds of Cotton*

Some mills are compelled to run three, four or five different kinds of cotton; I know a mill that runs as many as eight different kinds, which they are compelled to run through the same opening equipment. An opening equipment that is good for one kind of cotton is not always good for another, but it is possible to put in an opening equipment that will be equally as effective when running short staple American cottons or long staple Egyptian cottons. It is not always good practice to run long staple Egyptian cottons through Crighton openers or horizontal cleaners; they can better be handled with openers with Buckley type beaters, which opener will also be effective when running the shorter staples. It is not a profitable investment for a mill to put in a Crighton opener which they will be compelled to by-pass ninety per cent of the time, when machines using less horsepower can be installed that will answer the purpose.

Question: How about the speed on the cotton opener?

This depends on the grade and staple of cotton and the amount that is being put through. I will answer that question in another way; there is no one, really, who can tell you correctly at what speed they should run; that

can only come by experiment in your own particular mill. You might in your mill today be putting through 40,000 pounds with a beater speed of, say, 800 R.P.M. Another man might say he is running his beater at 800 R.P.M., but he is putting through only 20,000 pounds. It is a local problem each time, but there is a key. That is this—for the longer staple cottons run the beater slow, with lighter feeds; for the shorter staple cottons run the beater faster, with heavier feeds. We think 35,000 pounds of cotton put through a Crighton opener in fifty-four hours is sufficient if one hundred per cent efficiency is desired, but it is a rule in some mills to shut down the bale opener at certain times for cleaning. I say again that 35,000 pounds of cotton put through the Crighton opener in fifty-four hours is sufficient; more can be put through, but not efficiently.

#### *Setting of the Beater*

On the original Crighton openers the blades were set (which is done by raising and lowering them) from ¼-inch to ⅜-inch from the bars. That is a little close, according to the way we put cotton through; and broken bars would result. I think when set to about ½-inch or ⅝-inch it gives sufficient space.

#### *Speeds*

It has been figured that for Egyptian cotton, putting through a normal amount of, say, 1⅜ inches, or 1 5-16 inches, or 1½ inches, 500 R.P.M. is about the right speed; on American cotton about 800 to 1,000 R.P.M., depending on the amount being fed.

#### *Pickers*

We come now to the picker room, which is another big problem in every mill. In the first place, there are so many different kinds of pickers that it would be hard to explain in one session and go through every one in detail, for obvious reasons; because we have Buckley cylinders, three-blade beaters, two-blade beaters, adjustable bars, patented bars, and all sorts of knick-knacks. Then there are the dust chamber and dust flues, fan speeds, etc. Talking about the dust chamber, you find a big percentage of the mills are poorly equipped with regard to the dust chambers. Sometimes a mill that has been built for 5,000 spindles has increased the number of spindles to 10,000, installed double the number of pickers, added two or three large fans, and never increased the size. All this has an effect on picking and evenness of lap. Let us take the standard picking equipment and figure why an adequate dust chamber is necessary.

First, determine the speed of the different fans in the pickers. Should there be any other fans, such as large exhaust fans or discharges from vacuum strippers, these must also be taken into account. An ordinary picker fan will discharge one cubic foot of air per revolution, or 1,100 cubic feet with the fan running 1,100 R.P.M. Therefore, if there are twelve fans running at 1,100 R.P.M., 13,200 cubic feet of settling chamber would be required. This is not enough to take care of the twelve fans, and therefore 50 per cent more space is required to allow the air to become dead. Otherwise the constant pressure in the chamber will force the air into the dust flue, and there is always an atmospheric pressure of 14 pounds to the square inch against this. Therefore, it is necessary to make the additional 50 per cent space. This would call for a dust chamber, for twelve fans, containing 19,800 cubic feet of space. If a No. 7 fan is discharged into same, this would have to be increased. A No. 7 fan running at 1,360 revolutions will draw 3½ ounces on the mercury tube or discharge 5,550 cubic feet of air per minute running at this speed. Therefore, the addition to the settling chamber would be 5,550 plus 50 per cent, which would be a total of 8,325 cubic feet. A No. 8 fan running at 1,185 R.P.M. will draw 3½ ounces on the mercury tube and discharge 7,600 cubic feet of air per minute. The addition of 50 per cent would make the addition to the settling chamber space 11,400 cubic feet.

The opening leading to the flue and the area of the chimney would be figured as follows:

The area of a regular picker fan which measures 21x17 inches would be 357 square inches. The combined area of twelve fans would equal 4,284 square inches or 30 square feet. It is customary to add 100 per cent, which would make 60 square feet, the area of the outlet into the chimney. This addition is made in order to offset any back pressure which would be caused through having the opening smaller or equal in size to the combined areas of the total number of fans.

The area of the bottom of the dust chimney would be figured similarly to the opening into the same and would be 60 square feet. The height of the chimney is usually figured around 45 feet and is always raised from 3 to 5 feet higher than the building. This is done to prevent any cross currents which would occur if the top of the chimney were level with the top of the mill.

Should a No. 7 or a No. 8 fan be discharged into the dust chamber, additional space must be allowed in the chamber, outlet to chimney, and in the area of the chimney itself, in ratio to the figures given. You will note that the capacity of a No. 7 fan running at 1,360 revolutions is five times more than the discharge from a regular picker fan running at 1,100 revolutions. Therefore additions to the dust chamber, etc., would be made accordingly.

Going back to the pickers, the question that I think you would be most



interested in is the settings and the speeds, because the picker is composed of two vital things; one is the beater, and the other is the bars. These are the two main things for opening and cleaning the cotton, so we will go to the setting of same. No doubt you have heard the question, how do you set your beaters on your finisher pickers? The answer I have heard given, "I set mine  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the feed rolls," does not mean a thing; because the machines of different makes and different times of construction are entirely different. There are different diameters of feed roll; the distance from the bite of that feed roll to the point where it passes the beater is varied according to the size of the roll, so in reality the beater should be set from the point where the cotton is held. There is another thing; you get a roll that works on a pedal, the cotton is held close to the front, and the bite is nearer the path of the beater. It is therefore necessary, in order not to injure the cotton, to set the beater farther away. Then there is the question of the setting of the beater bars. I have examined thousands of pickers and have found that not one picker in a hundred is set where the bars are doing one hundred per cent of their work. Sometimes the bars are set too close; at other times the bars present a smooth surface. I could probably describe the setting of a beater bar as the teeth of a saw. There should be projecting edges of the beater bars to do efficient cleaning. It is necessary to get one hundred per cent of those bars set with an edge to get efficient cleaning, and you will then get efficient cleaning provided your fan is all right. Cotton coming between the feed roll and the pedal is compressed; an expansion takes place when it comes to the bars. Therefore there should be greater distance between the bars and the beater following in a downward path. The best results should be obtained with the following setting: 7-16-inch on the first bar and  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch at the bottom, or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1-inch.

#### Fan Speeds

There is quite a difference in opinion in regard to fan speeds. What has brought that about is that not all the dust chambers are alike. Some mills are provided with dust chambers that are adequate, and some have dust chambers not large enough. Mills that have dust chambers not adequate are compelled to speed up the fans; otherwise there would be a back draft. But if the dust chamber is large enough the proper fan speed can be determined that will draw the cotton to the cages evenly and at the same time allow the notes to drop between the bars. I personally am not in favor of adjustable bars on pickers, because wherever there is an adjustable piece of mechanism someone will find a reason to unadjust it. Where a big department is being run the help will tamper with them, and I believe it is the best policy to have machines that are fool-proof. All the fancy bars that are put in are advocated to give better results than the regular bar. The reason a number of mills change to adjustable bars is to take care of different grades of cotton. Probably only fifty to sixty per cent of the bars in most mills have been working, but if set right good results can be obtained from the regular bars.

#### Different Methods of Feeding

There are three different methods of feeding the hoppers on breaker pickers: Hand feeding; feeding automatically controlled from the hopper; and automatic time feeding arrangement. The hand-feeding method is gradually dying out, for the simple reason that it is almost impossible to train the operatives to keep the cotton in the hoppers at the same height. They will fill them up, and doing this results in a heavy lap. The evener will take care of only a certain range of variation. I believe the method of governing that by the aid of a swinging leaf in the hopper is the best. The time mechanism deposits so much in each hopper at certain intervals. In stopping the pickers for doffing, one picker may stop two or three seconds longer than another, so that the hopper attached to that particular machine will eventually be overloaded.

Some mills are equipped with two-blade beaters in their breaker pickers; some are equipped with Buckley beaters; and some are equipped with three-blade beaters. There is quite a tendency to go to the Buckley type of beater in the opener breaker picker, for the reason that it is less injurious to the cotton at that stage; and it is almost universal to use the blade beater in the final processes. The speed of beaters has been brought up, and the question is often asked, "What is the correct speed for beaters?" There is a correct speed for beaters within a range. To figure it—a beater should have a certain striking force, and by long practice it has been found that a beater running between 900 and 1,000 R.P.M. has the proper striking force. This is when using a two-blade beater. The three-blade beater, which has greater force, runs at a lower speed.

#### Buckley Type Beater

This type of beater should have a definite surface speed, whether it be a 16-inch, 18-inch, 30-inch or 41-inch. A 16-inch running at 1,150 R.P.M. and a 41-inch running at 350 R.P.M. will give approximately the same surface speed. These questions are very important.

The blows per inch, of course, vary with the kind of cotton being used. If using low grade short staple cotton, the beats per inch will naturally be increased in order to properly clean the cotton; if the staple is longer the blows per inch are decreased.

#### Speed of Beaters

Since the advent of tire yarns and fabrics, much has been found out pertaining to the strength of yarns. I have some records of different tire yarn mills and thought it would probably be interesting to you to read them. In one mill they ran two two-blade beaters on the breaker. The first one is run so as to give 14 blows per inch; the next one is run so as to give 17 blows per inch; and on the finisher 28 blows per inch. So there are 14, 17 and 28, making a total of 59 blows per inch. Another mill has two processes of picking just like this one, it has one beater in the breaker and one in the finisher. They have approximately that same number of blows per inch.

In most cases the two-blade beater is run at 950 R.P.M. It may go a little over that, say, to 980; but between 900 and 1,000 R.P.M. would be approximately correct. This speed seems to give about the correct striking force to clear the cotton and retain the strength of the fiber.

Beaters should always be set a little over the length of the staple. That is, assuming that the distance from the center of the feed roll to the path of the beater is one inch, the beater should not be set under that distance. We have found that one-fourth inch over the staple is sufficient and is about the best position. In using the Buckley beater there is a different proposition, because we find the edge of the blade cuts through the cotton as it is being fed; and in most instances, of course, there is being used a breaker on which the settings are fixed, and this type of beater does not tend to injure the cotton like a blade beater.

#### Fan Drafts in Relation to Evening

Fan drafts play just as important a part as does the evener motion, because if the fan draft is spotty and there is a back draft there will be a spotty lap. The lap may weigh all right, but if it is laid out on the floor it will be found to have heavy spots and light spots. A card can not operate efficiently on a lap that is uneven; there should be an even distribution of the cotton in the length and width of the lap in order to properly card.

#### Variation in Laps

On the questionnaire someone asks why it is that the first two yards or last two yards rolled on the lap are heavier than the rest. I have known that to occur but never looked into it. I had a mill weigh two laps. They were using Pima cotton, and the laps are supposed to weigh ten ounces. One went up to 11.40 and 11.50 just on the last two yards rolled off. Someone asks the question, what causes that? We had reason, when we were putting Buckley openers into a mill, to look into that, why we got a variation in laps every time the machine was stopped. On a 41-inch beater there is a big radius, and the difference is considerable, so we followed it down to an 18-inch picker. The reason, we think, is the fact that when the lap knocks off, when there is the required number of yards, the cage is stopped; there is a certain amount of cotton in the passage; and that is pulled through into the next lap. There is not a continuous operation. It is due to the stopping of the machine and the continual running of the fan; that causes that increase in weight in the lap. It is only when the machine is stopped that this variation takes place.

WM. C. RYCKMAN, Superintendent, Lane Cotton Mills Company, New Orleans, La.: Wouldn't the stopping of the cages make the heavy places at about four yards from the beginning?

MR. RIMMER: If your picker continues to run you have a continuous speed from the feed rolls to the cages. When the cages are stopped, there is still cotton back there that the fan draws up to the cage. There is more cotton drawn up to the cage when the machine stops.

#### Heavy Laps When Starting

MR. RYCKMAN: But it is found that the extra weight in individual yardage will start about three yards from the end. Do you consider there is enough cotton to affect three yards?

MR. RIMMER: The variation is in ratio to the different weights of laps.

MR. RYCKMAN: My point is this—when you make your lap and take it off, the first yard you put on the lap is the heaviest. Now, the first yard that goes on is not in the beater box; it is in the calender roll.

MR. RIMMER: That is right, because there is more than two yards between the calender roll and the cages. But if you continue to run you will get an even lap all the way through. When the picker is stopped the only solution we could find is that there is that amount of cotton between the cages and the feed rolls and the fan drew it up there. It is a peculiar thing, and I thought we had solved that question.

Question: Is that the first two yards that are wound on the lap stick?

MR. RIMMER: Yes.

Question: If it is the first two yards wound on the lap stick, do those first two yards have a tendency to be a little heavy? You know when you start the picker the lap is a little lazy sometimes and you have to press it down. It seems to me that would make it a little heavy until you get a good start and the friction has become adjusted.

MR. RIMMER: When once you get a lap on the roll I think you get the same draft all the way through. I am going to investigate further and find out the real cause. I thought the cause was that we did find out on the 41-



inch Buckley the long distance did make a difference in the weight of the lap.

#### *Humidity in Picker Rooms*

In regard to humidity and its relation to the weighing of the laps in the picker room, there is quite a controversy in different parts of the country. As to whether it is policy to put humidifiers in the picker room, I think we could put humidifiers in the picker room to offset a very dry day, because the air is changed in the picker room very often, and it is drawn from outside. I believe there should be a certain percentage of humidity in the picker room and it should be kept constant—say, four to five per cent regain. A friend of mine put in a system I thought was ideal. He figured the area of the fans and figured the same area for a hole in the picker room wall. He built out there a big case with radiators in it and also had a spray jet outside. When the humidity got too high it would automatically close and those radiators would dry it out; when the air got too dry this spray would work; and they would have approximately the same relative humidity at all times. But that is a very expensive arrangement, and some mills have other methods of overcoming this difficulty. Some of the mills watch the hygrometer and use a little lead weight to put on the scales. That is a very unsatisfactory way to watch the weight of the laps and measure the amount of moisture in them. Mr. Murphy has another system. I tried to get one which would be simple and effective. I arranged a chart which shows the figures and lines as arranged on a simple precision hygrometer. We put it in a mill for nine months and got the superintendent to watch the variations and found the points at which the lap changed for a different percentage of moisture and arranged a chart to cover that. So this simple arrangement fits right in the center of the chart, and the finger on the hygrometer points to the proper figure in the chart at which the lap should be weighed. I think an ideal system, of course, is to have humidifiers and dehumidifiers and get the same percentage at all times, so that the weights can be kept. Without this, the amount of cotton in the lap varies. If the relative percentage of humidity is 60 per cent, the laps will weigh heavier at this point than when the hygrometer registers 30 per cent, and less cotton is being sent to the card room. That difference is in the weight of moisture. There should be the same weight of cotton in the lap at all times when it goes to the card room. We need some controlled humidity in the picker room.

Question: Do you think 59 per cent is best?

MR. RIMMER: That should be the average all through the opening and picker rooms, provided the moisture content is not more than five per cent.

Question: That is on 1-inch middling cotton?

MR. RIMMER: Yes.

#### *Cards*

Many times when you go into a mill the carding is very poor and they say they say they have to crowd the cards and have to speed up production and have to get a little more out of them. There is a certain point to which you can crowd the cards; then the quality begins to become poor. If you are presenting to your card a given number of fibers and have a certain capacity of licker-ins, etc., then it is not going to crowd. There should always be more points of wire than there are fibers. If there are 1,000,000 fibers, in round figures, in a cross section of lap and the licker-in is revolving at 350 R.P.M., there must be enough points to catch those fibers; otherwise it will not card. There must always be more points than there are fibers.

#### *Settings*

All the settings on the card are tapered, which is not generally known. Every setting on the card, if not tapered, should be. That is, where the cotton enters, the distance should be greater. All the plates are set to taper. I believe a tapered setting on the flats is best. This gives the cotton a chance and does not fill the flats right at the start. Then there is another thing. Take a room with 100 cards; there would be scarcely two cards the waste from which would weigh the same. Just for my own information I had a man who has 208 cards make a waste test. This was in one of the finest mills in the country. What I am trying to point out now is whenever a card has been ground and reset all through a waste test should be taken. This man said, "I have the best grinder and setter in the country, and I know he sets every card alike." But he did not. It is surprising to find the difference in the waste percentages from different cards. The weight of the flat strips runs from 5.07 to 6.05 per cent—and this in the flat strips alone. This will certainly make a difference. Suppose you have thirty or forty cards set where there is a difference of 1 per cent or 1.5 per cent in the waste. This man has 210 cards. After he took this test for me he said, "I am going to start in and every time they set a card I will make a waste test and arrange the settings to take out the same percentage of waste." Among other things, he found the individual flat strips to vary in weight—some 14, some 18, some 20. There is no reason why flat strips should not weigh the same in all cases, providing the flats are properly ground. What we are trying to get is the maximum quality for each machine, the maximum production, and the maximum efficiency; and you can not get it if the cards vary in setting and in waste percentages.

#### DISCUSSION ON PICKING

CHAIRMAN MURPHY: I am sure we have all found Mr. Rimmer's talk very helpful, and I think we are very fortunate in having him with us today.

I shall ask Mr. Ryckman to come up now and take charge of the next part of the program. We have about two hours that we can devote to an open forum, and I hope you will make this a very valuable part of the program.

WM. C. RYCKMAN, Superintendent, Lane Cotton Mills Company, New Orleans, La.: I do not know why Mr. Murphy picked on me for this job. Like Mr. Murphy, I will say I did not prepare a speech; but, unlike Mr. Murphy, I am not going to give you one. We have quite a few questions on this questionnaire, and it will be necessary that we confine ourselves to the questions in order to get through.

#### *Humidity in Picking*

The first question, under "Picking," is: "What are the advantages or disadvantages in having picking rooms equipped with humidifiers?"

D. S. COOK, Agent, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.: I think everyone knows the disadvantages of having picking rooms not equipped with humidifiers, because that is the way we all started, and I should like those who have humidifiers to tell us the advantages.

MR. RYCKMAN: Who has humidifiers in the picking rooms? It seems that no one has. I will state that we have humidifiers in our picker room, but having been only recently installed we are not in position at the present time to say what advantages we have received. We do know from tests we have made that we do not put any extra moisture in the cotton, but we do succeed in holding what we had when we started. For instance, cotton naturally contains about 7½ or 8 per cent moisture. When it is opened up and aerated and goes through different fans it loses quite a bit of that moisture, especially when the humidity on the outside is low. We made a test some few days ago. The relative humidity on the outside was 43 per cent. I am not up enough on figures to tell you what regain that would mean; I think it was about 4½ per cent. The temperature was 76.

MR. A.: That would be about 5½ per cent.

MR. RYCKMAN: We ran the cotton through, with our humidifiers working. We try to hold approximately 65 per cent relative humidity in the picker room. We made a test on the breaker lap and had approximately 6 per cent and on the finisher lap had 6.5 per cent. Our humidifiers are of the atomizer type. They are on a wall in front of a window, approximately 10 feet in front of the finisher. The humidifier sprays that moist air; you can see it. We believe we are not adding moisture but holding the moisture that was originally in the cotton; and, holding it that far, we believe we get a more uniform lap as refers to the cotton itself.

W. M. PRIVETT, Carder, Stonewall Cotton Mill, Stonewall, Miss.: We have not humidifiers in our picker room but are very much interested in putting them in, if practical, because we have to blow the cotton a hundred yards through a pipe and it dries out.

Question: Does a humidifier in the picker room make the card sliver weigh more even?

MR. RYCKMAN: We believe it does. The main thing is that we do not have the up-and-down movement of the card sliver. It keeps down the fluctuations in the card room. Of course, a humidifying system in the picker room without good control would be folly, but we have a control that acts almost on the minute. Those humidifiers go on and off when it is almost neutral.

MR. MURPHY: The thing that has always bothered me about humidifying is dehumidifying. You can pour water into a place, but it is hard to take it out. If you can not dehumidify it seems to me you have a problem there. Mr. Ryckman may have a condition of low relative humidity; if so, he could more easily humidify his picker room than some of us fellows who are not so well located. I say "well located" advisedly; we do not consider a place where there is very low relative humidity as a big asset to a cotton mill. I should not think Mr. Ryckman's relative humidity is low; wouldn't it average rather high? It strikes me his place is a pretty good place to get some information that is interesting.

MR. RYCKMAN: Our idea is not to add on but to try to keep it normal.

MR. MURPHY: What do you do when the relative humidity gets high outdoors?

MR. RYCKMAN: We close up and put steam on. We try to hold it around 65; if it goes up to 68 or 70 we close up and put our steam on, in order to get it down where it should be.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Shaefer, when he turns his steam on and heats his room, does he dehumidify or does he increase the power of the air to absorb the amount of the moisture already in it?

F. C. SHAEFER, Parks-Cramer Company, Atlanta, Ga.: By raising the temperature and increasing the steam in his coils he is increasing the temperature of the room, and the higher the temperature goes the higher is the ability to absorb moisture. Of course, if his temperature is 80 degrees and there is 65 per cent relative humidity on the outside, if he turns his steam on and raises the temperature ten degrees he did not change his relative humidity at all. The higher the temperature goes, with the same relative



humidity, the greater is the absorption of moisture.

MR. MURPHY: Wouldn't he have to put in a refrigerating system to humidify?

MR. SHAEFER: Yes.

C. A. HAGAN, Master Mechanic, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.: If you make laps on Saturday and allow them to lie over until Monday, will those laps lose their humidity by Monday or will it stay in there?

MR. RYCKMAN: If he had a perfect control he would have to condition those laps before putting them in the card room.

Question: What would be the objection to carrying the humidity in the picker room over the week-end?

MR. HAGAN: For this reason, you might get rust, or the lap ends might be hard to pull when you start on Monday morning.

MR. RYCKMAN: If the laps have a certain amount of moisture in them and stand over Saturday and Sunday I would say that if the atmosphere is high in humidity they are going to gain and if the atmosphere is low they will lose. But the main object of humidifiers in the picker room is, if you make a 40-pound lap, to see that at all times there is a certain percentage of that 40 pounds that is actually cotton. Whether or not the humidity does change or the amount of moisture vary, at all times you will have a certain amount of cotton going through your cards. The weight may vary a little, but the amount of cotton will be the same.

MR. MURPHY: If you have a recording hygrometer in your mill and look at that on Monday morning, you will find in the great majority of instances that the relative humidity has gone down over the week-end. That is one of the evils we have not gotten around yet.

W. H. HAMES, Overseer Carding, Sauquoit Spinning Company, Gadsden, Ala.: How many overseers have taken the weight of the laps on Saturday at noon and then weighed them again on Monday morning to see what gain or loss there is, if the weather is dry or wet, and to see what the difference is on Monday morning?

MR. RYCKMAN: Has anyone tried that? Evidently not.

#### *Week-end Variation in Laps*

MR. HAMES: I am a carder, but I have been a spinner, too. If you will take the weight of laps on Saturday, say, at 12 o'clock and weigh them again on Monday morning at 5:30 or 6, or whenever you start, if you have not humidity in the picker room you will find quite a variation in the weight of those laps. I have found that from experience. At the place where I am now I have not a hygrometer to show just what the humidity is, but I always allow for variation and if the weather is really damp let my laps run a little heavier. I worked in one mill for eighteen months, and my numbers did not vary over three per cent.

MR. MURPHY: I do not mean to advert from the question, but I just had a thought. We should not carry a lot of laps in our picker room unless we need them. If you have a lot of laps in the mill it is costing money. I think if you will go home and try to reduce the amount of cotton in process you will be surprised to find how much you can reduce it.

MR. HAMES: I worked in one mill for seven years, and I venture to say I did not change a gear once in two years. If we change a gear on our fly frame or somewhere else there is something wrong.

J. W. GLASS, Overseer Carding, Shawmut Mill, Shawmut, Ala.: Have you humidifiers in your picker room now, Mr. Hames?

MR. HAMES: No, we have not.

#### *Relative and Actual Humidity*

MR. RYCKMAN: We will take up the second question now: "Should humidity be governed by the Relative (per cent) or the Actual (grains of moisture per cubic foot), and why?" Mr. Shaefer?

MR. SHAEFER: It can very easily be governed by either. With the relative, under high temperatures you have naturally a greater number of grains in it, whereas if it is cooler it would be different. That condition can be adjusted at any mill by study of their regulation. In other words, it has to be handled more or less by the individual mills as to which will be more preferable to them. However, the relative and the cotton regain condition is rather minor. In other words, the cotton regain with 65 per cent humidity, say, in spinning would not show great variation; there would be a very minor variation between 80 and 90 degrees temperature, which I imagine would be the average temperature for the spinning room the year around. For instance, in this climate, if you try to maintain the temperature at 75 degrees the steam would be cut off, say, at nine o'clock in the morning in the spinning room, because the generated heat will keep it up to 80 or higher. Sometimes there is a condition outside where the temperature is 95 or 100, but the temperature in the spinning room is held in the 80's. Therefore, it is a rather difficult question to answer to any individual, you might say, because you do not know the conditions he maintains. However, you can figure that your cotton regain between 80 and 90 degrees, which corresponds with a relative humidity of 85, is very slight.

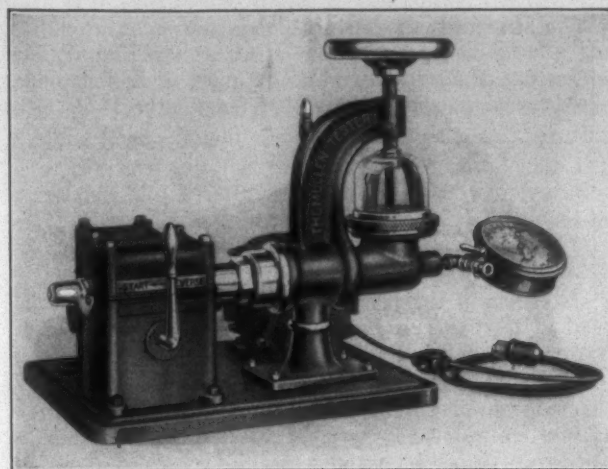
MR. MURPHY: In other words, then, it is a matter of choice in the individual mills.

MR. SHAEFER: Yes. The regulator can be set to either.

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MR. MURPHY: I use cotton regain around the mill for psychological reasons and for other reasons.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent regain, treated roughly and broadly, is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent moisture in cotton; and when we go below what the cotton had in it when we bought it we are losing money. Of course, we have to pay for it and have to pay for the bagging, the sand, motes, etc.

*Regain in Moisture*

MR. RYCKMAN: I am responsible for that question myself. According to the tables, at a temperature of 60 degrees F. with a relative humidity of 70 per cent, the regain is 4.1 grains; and at a temperature of 90 degrees with a relative humidity of 70 per cent you have 10.5 grains of moisture per cubic foot. What I wanted to find out is what the majority of people are using in their mills—actual humidity or regain or relative humidity—in governing the humidity. Which is the best to use, and which is being used by the majority of mills?

MR. B.: Cotton regain is best to use, if you can use it; cotton regain is standard. In other words, if you are doing any work in the Government laboratories, it is all based on cotton regain at different temperatures. I think a temperature of 60 degrees would be more or less an outside temperature to take, because you never have that temperature.

MR. RYCKMAN: I do have that at times; that is what I am kicking about.

MR. B.: I didn't think you would have as low a temperature as that.

MR. RYCKMAN: On Monday morning, after a cold Sunday, we have to start at that temperature.

How many have relative humidity? (Three.) How many have actual humidity or regain? (Two.)

MR. B.: Isn't one of the reasons for gauging the humidity in a mill by regain instead of relative per cent the requirements laid down by the customer? Doesn't it facilitate keeping up with it?

MR. MURPHY: That is true to some extent. But we always have some amount of moisture in cotton. If I pay for  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent moisture and send out 6 per cent, I am losing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. If I use relative humidity I have to check every time to see what the regain is.

MR. RYCKMAN: Two things have to be considered in considering humidity. One is temperature. If you hold the temperature constant it is easy to hold the humidity, either relative or regain. Isn't that correct?

MR. C.: Yes.

MR. D.: That is pretty hard to do, though, to hold the humidity the same all the time. I find we have variations.

MR. RYCKMAN: The idea of having humidifiers is to hold it at the same point. Someone said that humidifiers are an asset to any mill because they increase the weight. I contend that one of the greatest things a humidifying system does is increasing the efficiency of the operatives. There are few things more depressing to the operatives than a very highly humid room.

*Humidity and Cleaning Cotton*

MR. RYCKMAN: The third question on our list also relates to humidity. "If you have humidifiers in the picker room, what difference do you find in the cleaning of the stock? What relative humidity do you carry?"

Apparently no one has humidifiers in the picker room except myself, so I will say just a few words and pass on. We endeavor to carry 65 per cent in our picker room. It varies, though; sometimes it goes down to 60. We find we have no difference in our cleaning. We have made some tests to try to find out the actual droppings and have found no difference. I have come to the conclusion that within that limit of from 60 to 65 per cent there is no difference.

MR. MURPHY: How does Mr. Ryckman know that the difference in the weight of the droppings under the pickers when it is damp and when it is dry is not brought about by the different amount of moisture in the air? Have you bone-dried the droppings to see?

MR. RYCKMAN: No, I never thought of that.

Question: Wouldn't the percentage of waste be the same? The moisture would enter into the lap under the same conditions. He has to figure the amount of weight of the droppings against the amount of cotton he uses. If he conditions the cotton he has a larger weight of cotton to divide into the droppings, so wouldn't the droppings vary in the same degree?

MR. RYCKMAN: The trouble is that we bone-dried the lap to make the test, so we would have to bone-dry the droppings in order to make it accurate.

*Keeping Numbers*

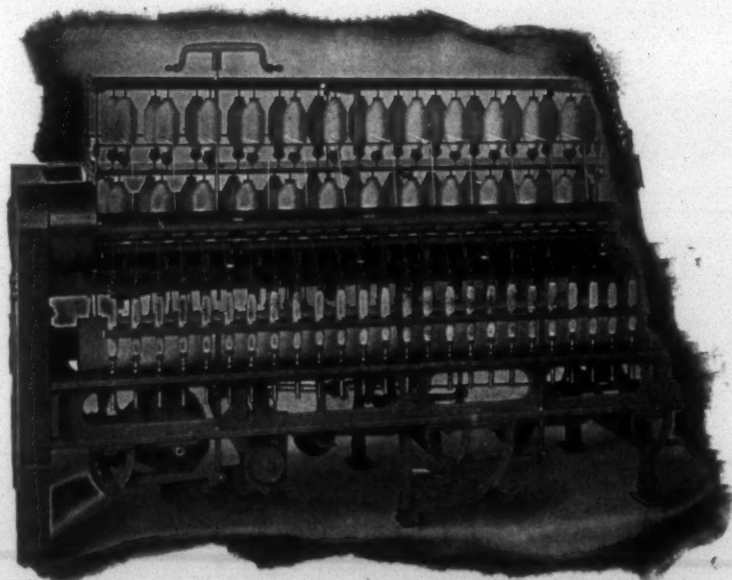
MR. RYCKMAN: The next question is No. 4: "Do you find any difference in the keeping of numbers? Do you change more or less?"

I will just say we do find less changing in numbers, although we are not up to the good brother over there who says he has not changed gears in two years. I can not say that but will say that for the last month we have changed gears about three times, which is considerably less than we used to change. The humidity varies a great deal; I have seen it go from 30 in the morning to 60 in the evening, without any rain.

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## COTTON MACHINERY



Question: Where do you change—at drawing?

Mr. RYCKMAN: At the speeders and slubbers. We did change at drawing at one time but eliminated that.

Question: Why?

Mr. RYCKMAN: Because we thought we would get nearer to the cause. If you change at the drawing some of it is likely to get by.

Question: How often do you weigh your drawing?

Mr. RYCKMAN: Four times a day, at seven-thirty and ten-thirty and twice in the evening.

Mr. HAMES: I weigh my drawing twice a day. I should like to ask how many run old cotton and green cotton together—in other words, the old crop and the new crop—and how many run separately? Do you allow any variation in the laps in the picker room between new cotton and old cotton?

#### *Mixing Cotton*

Mr. MURPHY: The proper way to do that is to mix old cotton with the new cotton, if you have any old cotton. I think this year we have the greenest cotton I ever saw, and in addition we have had a lot of rain. We are out of luck this year on new cotton. It is going to run bad and will give you trouble with your weights unless you have a lot of old cotton to mix with it. Another thing; you will not be able to let cotton accumulate. If you let roving accumulate in your card room for a week or ten days it will never get over it, because it is going to dry out. This year we have a bad condition in cotton; we have over 11.5 per cent regain in new cotton.

Mr. HAMES: Do you advise mixing old cotton with the new?

Mr. MURPHY: I do.

Mr. HAMES: Do you remember that someone said he found it varied from 22 per cent regain down to 7 per cent? What are we going to do with that kind of stuff? That is what I am thinking about now. The carder is the goat, anyway; and when it comes to a variation of from 7 to 22 per cent, what are we going to do? The carders have no one to lay the blame on. I have been with several different mills and have found there is a great variation in cotton in the fall of the year; you will find, if you use the cotton right away, a moisture content of anywhere from 22 per cent on down. The only thing I ever found was to go into the opening room myself and examine that cotton carefully and then, to the best of my judgment, tell the picker man to heavy up on the laps a half-pound or three-quarters of a pound or whatever it may be. I have found by experience that by doing that you can keep your numbers nearer right and will not have to change gears. I went one time through the fall of the year without changing gears, but I watched the cotton very carefully.

#### *Number of Bales to Open*

Mr. RYCKMAN: The next question is, "How many bales do you think it advisable to open at a time?" Mr. Lovill, how many do you open?

V. W. LOVILL, Superintendent, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.: We open sixteen bales at a time per unit; we have two units. We have a night run, but we open all our cotton during the day and place it alongside the wall. The night man pulls over sixteen bales at a time and feeds it into the hopper.

R. B. HORSLEY, Superintendent, West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.: My opinion is that the number would be governed by the amount of space you have in your opener room. If I could, I think I would open a week's supply of compressed cotton. Of course, I would not try to feed from that amount of cotton at a time. We use sixteen bales in a mix and open three days ahead to give the cotton time to open up.

Mr. HAMES: We open twenty bales at a time, for two machines. We would have him roll that off in a small roll and put two rolls down on the apron, side by side. We took the bonnet off the apron and had the apron slow enough so we could put two rolls on there and keep the apron full. We found we had a better mix by doing that. We let the apron roll slowly all along and run straight through, and had no top to it at all. By doing that we thought it proved we did have about eight or ten bales' mix in there at one time. We had eight hoppers and thought we got a pretty good mix. This may be a little new to some of the overseers here, but I recommend that they try it.

Mr. MURPHY: I use twenty bales, ten bales to the unit. We have two units together.

W. E. COCHRANE, Overseer Carding, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.: We open twenty-four bales to the machine and open it ahead of time.

Mr. E.: We open up twelve at a time; that is all the space we have. We feed from six bales at a time and feed on our apron and by doing that get the cotton mixed better.

Other members present reported using sixteen, twenty and eighteen bales to a machine.

#### *Fifteen to Twenty Bales*

Mr. RYCKMAN: The consensus of opinion seems to be between fifteen and twenty bales. Personally, we open seventeen bales per unit. My opinion is to open up as many bales as you have space, and if you haven't enough space get more space. I think the man that opens twenty-four bales of cotton to each machine is better off than the man who opens fifteen or sixteen, provided he feeds off every bale of the twenty-four.

## NATIONAL VAT DYES

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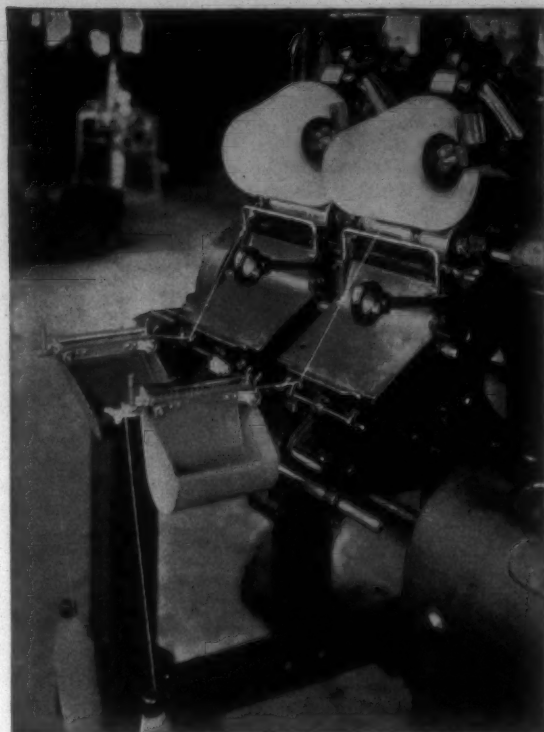
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## NATIONAL DYES







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THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

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**Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.**

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer

Elmira, N. Y.



Mr. RYCKMAN: Next question, "What percentage of waste do you remove in the cleaning machinery?"

Does that mean cleaning machinery up to the pickers proper, the bale breaker alone, or does it include cards also? In my estimation, every machine does some cleaning, from the time you open up the cotton until it is finished. I know we do some carding on our spinning frames. Mr. Murphy suggests that we take "cleaning" to mean up through the pickers.

### *Waste Varies With Grade of Cotton*

Mr. MURPHY: I would say that the kind of cotton you run is going to cut a pretty big figure. I have in my pocket some data I got out of U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1418, dated April, 1927. The Government comes out with this statement—that good middling eastern cotton, up through the cards, is 5.97 per cent waste, but good ordinary is 14.40 per cent. So if you do not settle on the kind of cotton you are talking about you can not get anywhere. We made some tests on strict low middling, and I happen to have some figures. These are applicable only to strict low middling cotton, which is the stuff the test was made on. Through the pickers there was a total waste of 2.46 per cent—picker motes, dust and fly. The total card and picking waste was 5.32 per cent, on strict low middling cotton.

Mr. HAMES: I think that depends on the grade of cotton, if we use  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch or  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, or whatever it may be. Naturally there is not going to be as large a percentage of waste on the cards in a longer staple as in a short staple. I believe you will get just about as much on one staple as you will another. My waste is about 1.75 per cent on  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple. We get fairly good cleaning by doing that and fairly good spinning.

Mr. RYCKMAN: I suppose it does depend a good deal on the cotton. I have a test a friend of mine made, and the total waste through the cards, including bagging and ties, was 4 to 8 per cent.

M. H. CARTER, Overseer Spinning, Connecticut Mill, Decatur, Ala.: The outstanding waste on 1 1-16-inch cotton up through the cards, motes, fly, etc., was about 6 per cent. That does not include bagging, of course.

Mr. RYCKMAN: What percentage of strips do you consider ought to be taken out on that grade of cotton?

Mr. CARTER: I did not consider the strips at all. I think the question ought to bring out the waste through the cleaning process up through the cards. Of course, we get waste all through the mill. We have an opener which is unlike any the carders here have. We made our own opener, and I think it is as good as or better than any other I know of. For that reason we get the waste out. I am getting 4 per cent, besides the strips.

Mr. HAMES: On  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch middling cotton, just about what percentage do you get out in the picker room and on the cards— $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch and 15-16-inch?

Mr. F.: I am running  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, and get 4 per cent. That is in the cards and pickers, except the strips.

Mr. GLASS: I have my strips weighed separately every day; the motes and fly from the openers are weighed separately every day; and the motes and fly from the cards are weighed separately every day. A record is made every day, so I know how it is running.

Mr. RYCKMAN: I think that is a very good thing to do.

### *Beats Per Inch and Strength of Yarn*

Mr. RYCKMAN: Our next question is, "What influence does the number of beats per inch on the stock in pickers have on the breaking strength of yarn? How many beats per inch have you found it advisable to use?"

Mr. COCHRANE: I just asked a gentleman that question, and he said 39. However, we beat it more than that. I do think, though, if we beat it too much we weaken the yarn.

Mr. RYCKMAN: Mr. Rimmer said 59 beats is advisable to use. Does that mean 59 beats for the length of the lap after it has been drafted or did it mean the cotton that goes through the feeder?

Mr. RIMMER: If you are using low grade cotton of short staple you have to beat it more. In the first place, you have to have a certain velocity; the beater must run a certain velocity in order to properly detach the cotton as it comes through that roll. Slow beater speed is just as detrimental as high beater speed; there is a happy medium for beater speed. It has been found that from 900 to 1,000 is the happy medium. There are two or three things it varies on. One is the bulk of cotton fed. If you have a big bulk of cotton being fed you are liable to damage the fibers. If you force the machine, either with a high degree of speed or with a low degree of speed, you are liable to damage the fibers. Take lower grade cotton; it requires more beats per inch. You are not putting it into yarn that requires strength, you see.

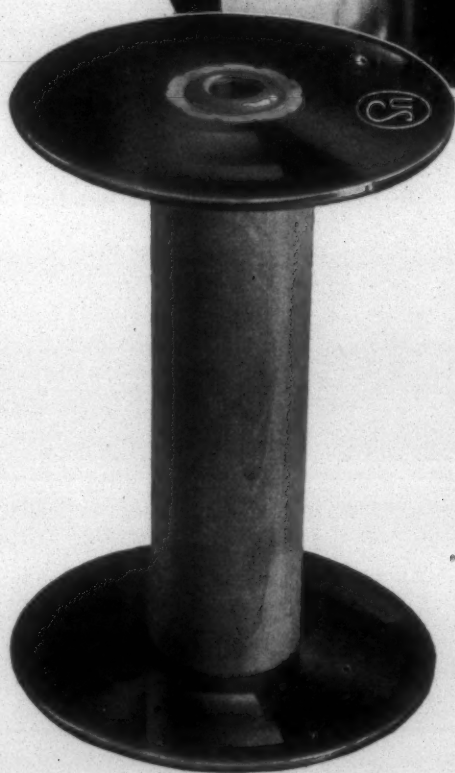
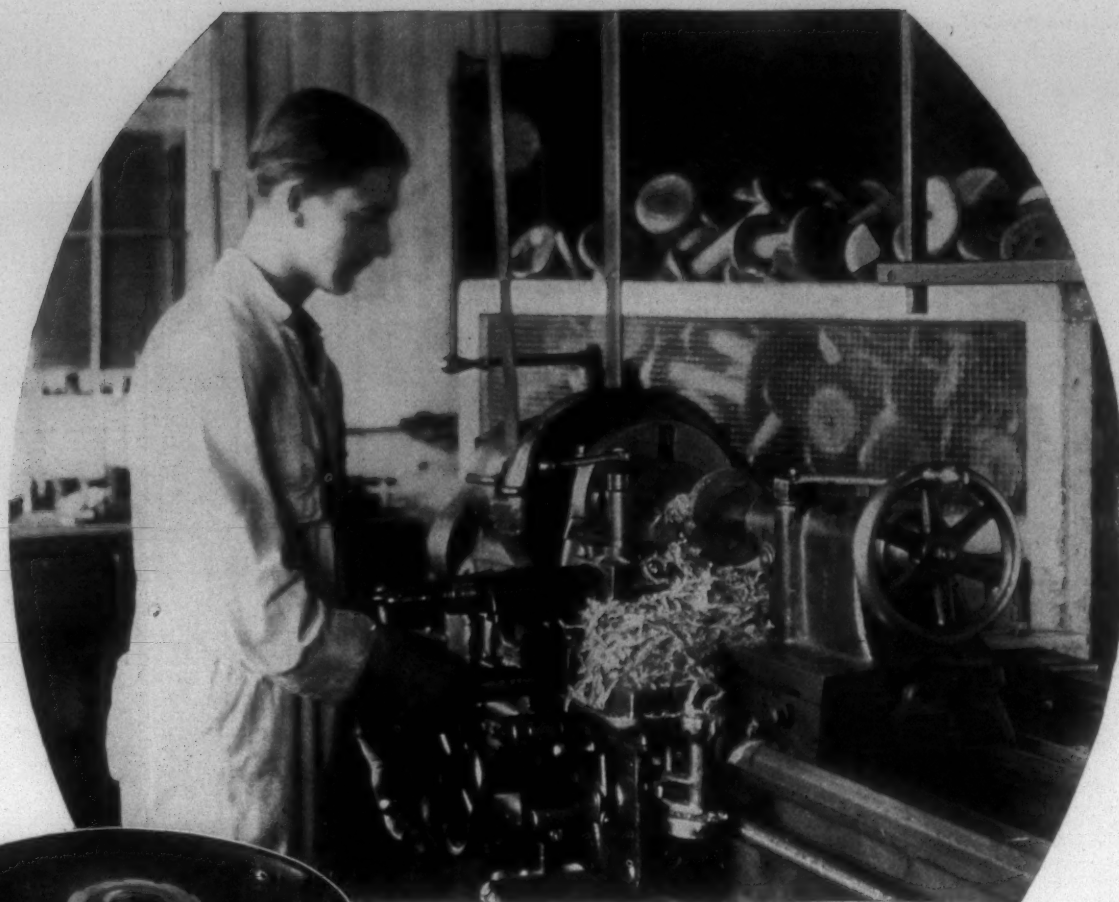
L. E. LANE, Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.: We put in 75 beats per inch and have run down to 63, on  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch strict low.

I should like to have a question answered. Someone said he opens 24 bales and runs them into a hopper. I should like to know how he does it. Also, how do you feed it around the apron? We find we can not get 6 or 7 bales, and I want to know how you can get 24 bales in the mix.

Mr. RYCKMAN: The idea is not that the machine would be feeding on 24 bales all the time. The 24 bales would be opened up around the machine, and each bale would be fed consecutively on the apron. That is bound to give the mix.

(Continued on Page 31)





## Are You Playing Nurse to a Lot of Sick Spools?

Decrepit, warped, split, and slivered spools cause a tremendous loss in waste yarn and decreased production. Why lose money playing nurse to a lot of sick spools when you can rid your mill of this needless loss by equipping with U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Warper Spools?

These spools are absolutely troubleproof. Heads of the finest grade of vulcanized fibre are fastened permanently to the barrels with dogwood bushings.

Tests have proven that 1000-pounds' pull won't budge these heads. Years of service have shown that they will not warp in regular mill useage, come apart, crack or sliver.

A trial in your own plant will convince you that U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools are better.

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*P. S. If you must have your wood spools repaired, send them to U S. We can probably put them in good condition for less money than you can, as we maintain departments especially for repair work.*



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# What You Will See At The Exposition

Descriptions of various exhibits to be seen at the Southern Textile Exposition, which have been a feature of our past several issues, are continued this week, together with photographs of representatives of the exhibiting companies.



**John K. Moore**  
National Ring Traveler Co.

**H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.**, with principal offices in Philadelphia and branches in Bethayres, Pa., Providence, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C., will exhibit several of their latest type machines at the Southern Textile Exposition.

The exhibit will be in charge of J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president of the company. Also at the booth will be J. Hill Zahn, W. D. Shields and Wm. S. Rowley, engineer for the Philadelphia office.

The Butterworth booth is No. 115. **The Celanese Corporation of America** will have an exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, occupying Booths Nos. A-42, 43 and 44. This exhibit will be in charge of Todd B. Meisenheimer, Southern sales manager, assisted by Wm. H.



**Geo. F. Langerin**  
S. K. F. Industries

Barnhardt, John P. Holmes and Robt. D. Howerton, of the Southern office, Charlotte, N. C.; Robt. G. Dort, fabric department, New York office, and Miss Barbara Butler, New York stylist. Miss Butler will wear street dresses and evening dresses made from Celanese satins, taffetas, twills transparent velvet, etc. These dresses will be made up in the latest styles designed by noted French stylists. The exhibit will display Celanese yarns in all forms of delivery, Celanese hosiery and fabrics.

**Parks-Cramer Company's** exhibit in Booth No. 120 this year will show many refinements in their equipment. They will exhibit a working model of one of their most up-to-date and complete air conditioning equipments, in which will be featured some radical improvements in nozzle construction and a Duco finish applied to both humidifiers and regulators. This latter finish will offer decided advantages in lessening the labor of cleaning, as well as



**H. W. Tuxbury**  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

a property of reflecting light, rather than obstructing it.

A decided advantage in automatic humidity regulation will be shown in the form of a two-step control, recently perfected, by means of which the water evaporated can be more evenly balanced against the heat generated and the ventilation through windows and doors.

Their well-known line of "Turbo" compressed air equipment will be in operation.

Some of the most recent improvements in humidifier construction will be shown adapted to one of the earliest types of this company's humidifiers, showing how old equipment can be brought strictly up-to-date without entire replacement.

The exhibit will be in charge of Walter H. Burnham, of the Charlotte office, and John F. Porter, of the Atlanta office.

**The Stafford Company's** exhibit will consist of seven looms, each one weaving a different fabric, as follows:

1. 40-inch bobbin changing plain goods loom.

2. 40-inch bobbin changing fancy loom equipped with dobby.

3. 9-4 (81-inch) bobbin changing loom weaving a wide sheeting.

4. 40-inch shuttle changing loom weaving an airplane fabric 60-2 ply warp, 60-2 ply filling.

5. 40-inch shuttle changing loom equipped with twenty harness dobby weaving a fancy dress goods fabric with rayon filling.

6. 50-inch automatic silk loom weaving a dress goods fabric rayon warp and rayon filling.

7. 2x1 Stafford non-automatic silk loom equipped with warp stop and feather weaving a georgette silk.

All of these looms will be equipped with direct connected motors and will show the latest up-to-date Stafford features of design and construction.

**The Bahnson Company** will exhibit the latest type Bahnson Humidifier.

They will have a humidifier in continuous operation and another



**S. D. Berg**  
Fafnir Bearing Co.

one installed just high enough so that its mechanical construction can be conveniently examined.

The exhibit will be in charge of their South Carolina representative, S. C. Stimson, and the exhibit will occupy Spaces 334-335.

**Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company**, Pawtucket, R. I., will have a Crompton & Knowles 4x1 Box Loom and a Draper Loom equipped with K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motions. They will have representatives present to demonstrate K-A to those who are interested. The exhibit will be in charge of Wm. D. Whittaker, Southern representative, assisted by W. L. Ferguson. E. C. Smith, president, and J. Bolton, Pennsylvania representative, will be in attendance throughout the week. This exhibit will occupy Spaces 112-113, first floor, main building.

**Whitin Machine Works** will exhibit the following machines:

Whitin One-Process Picker with sensitized control.

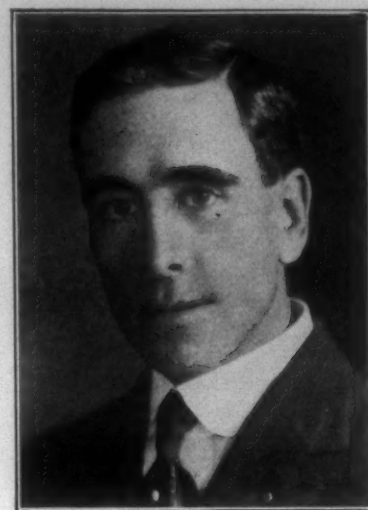
Whitin Model "H" Drawing Frame, 4 deliveries.

Whitin Model "3" Comber.

Whitin Model "E" Comber, Na-smith type.

Whitin Fine Foving Frame, 48 spindles, 6x3x4½ inches.

Whitin Model "F" Spinning Frame, 24 spindles, 4½-inch gauge.



**Wm. LEE**  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.

Whitin High Speed Twister, 24 spindles, 5½-inch gauge.

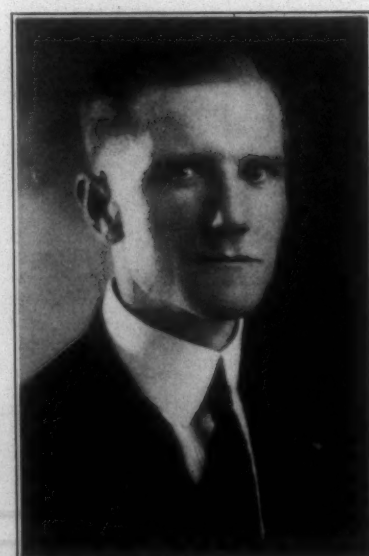
Whitin High Speed Spooler, 24 spindles, 5-inch gauge.

Whitin Model "A" Wool Spinning Frame, 120 spindles, 4-inch gauge.

All of these machines have improvements which are noteworthy and they feel that they have never had a more interesting exhibit with which to appeal to the mill man.

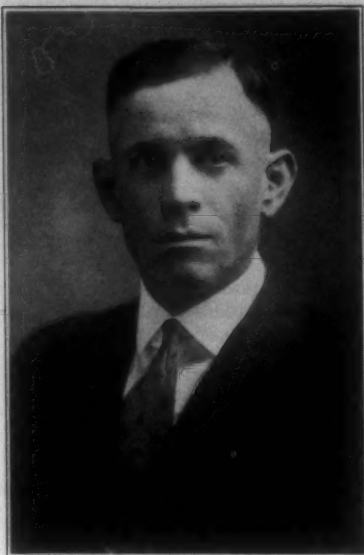
Of their organization there will be present at Greenville the following: E. K. Swift, treasurer and general manager, W. H. Hoch, assistant treasurer, L. M. Keeler, agent, J. H. Bolton, manager woolen department, of Whitinsville; W. H. Porcher, R. I. Dalton, Mason P. Thomas, James L. Truslow, W. D. Lyerly, of Charlotte, N. C.; I. D. Wingo, of Atlanta, Ga.

Of their engineers there will be the following: Edward Mills, picker



**P. C. Westmoreland**  
J. B. Ford Co.





**W. L. Ferguson**  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

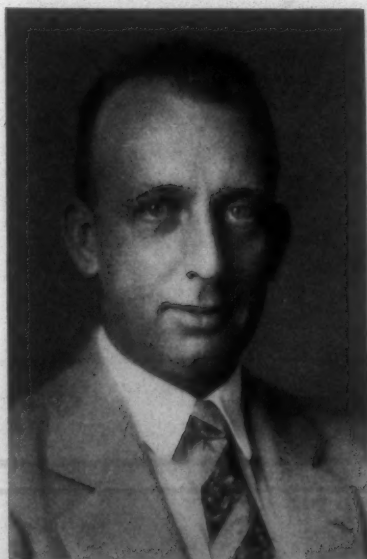
engineer; E. A. Rooney, comber engineer; Dyson Barker, comber engineer; W. S. Brown, roving engineer; M. J. Bentley, roving engineer; H. O. Nelson, spooler engineer.

They will occupy Space No. 203.

The Saco-Lowell Shops exhibit will be one of the most interesting this company has ever shown. The last few years has seen more improvements in textile machinery than in many years past; and the Saco-Lowell booth will be a complete display of these new developments.

Practically all the equipment shown will be in actual operation, and they will all be absolutely stock machines in every way, identical in finish, workmanship and design, as installed in the mill.

One of the most interesting machines shown will be the Revolving Flat Card with a continuous stripper. Such strippers have been experimented with for some time, and the Saco-Lowell Shops have been working along the same line for a number of years in an effort to perfect this device and make it an integral part of the card.



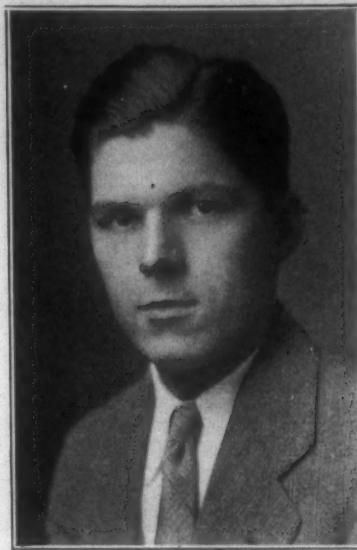
**William D. Whittaker**  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Another interesting machine shown will be the Saco-Lowell One-Process Picker with synchronized control. This picker is made up of an automatic feeder, two 24-inch Buckley sections, intermediate feeder, 16-inch beater section, and calender head, with an even on the first and the last section. This is, in reality, simply the coupling of the breaker picker and a finisher, by means of the intermediate feeder. The secret of the success of this machine lies in the synchronized control between the first two sections and the last

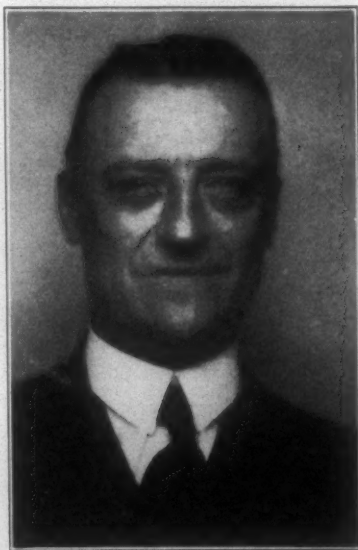
with their long draft system. This system is of the four roll type with a revolving belt taking the place of the bottom second roll. The control of the fibers is extremely accurate and the mechanical design of the equipment is such that it is exceptionally dependable and easy to operate. There also will be shown a large package spinning frame. By the use of ball bearings, accurately cut gears, smooth running spindles, well balanced ring rail with rigid free running lifter rods, a newly perfected traversing thread board to



**John L. Graves**  
Saco-Lowell Shops



**John M. Reed**  
Saco-Lowell Shops



**V. C. Trinks**  
Fiske Bros. Refining Co.

finisher section, through this intermediate feeder; the evenner on the first 24-inch Buckley section being controlled by the rack in the intermediate hopper, thus keeping a constant level of stock in this hopper, and assuring an even feed of loose cotton to the finisher beater, which is equipped with an improved evenner. Another feature of this machine is the 24-inch Buckley sections which are an adaptation of the well known Saco-Lowell lattice opener and cleaner, so that it may be used as a breaker picker section.

The Saco-Lowell Shops will also show a spinning frame equipped



**W. M. Woosman**  
B. F. Perkins & Sons, Inc.

reduce the strain on the yarn, and many other refinements, they have been able to materially increase the size of the package it is possible to make with the coarser counts (20s and under). This machine will be shown spinning yarn with a 3-inch ring and a 9-inch traverse.

A roving frame equipped with the new Saco-Lowell constant motion chain drive will also be on exhibit. This chain drive takes the place of the old gear driven horsehead and does away with the change in tension formerly due to the traverse of the bobbin rail. The complete drive is made up of one chain and no gears whatsoever are used between



**Matt Ousley**  
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

the main drive shaft and the bobbin gear shafts.

The Saco-Lowell exhibit will also include a high speed twister, featuring their high speed ball and socket spindle and high speed self oiling ring. The high speeds obtained by this twister, together with the improved quality of product obtained by reducing the strain of ballooning by a new design of separator, to equip their mills with this machine.

One of their standard bale breakers will also be in their booth. This machine will be equipped with Saco-Lowell electric control. By means of this device the amount of stock in process between the bale breaker of the breaker pickers is at all times automatically regulated, so that there is never any overflow at the automatic distributor or any deficiency in the amount of stock needed, a constant feed being always maintained to the pickers.

There will also be on exhibit a standard Saco-Lowell spinning frame and one of their regular twisters showing many new elements of design and construction which add materially to the quality of the product, increase in production, and savings in labor and maintenance.

(Continued on Page 20)



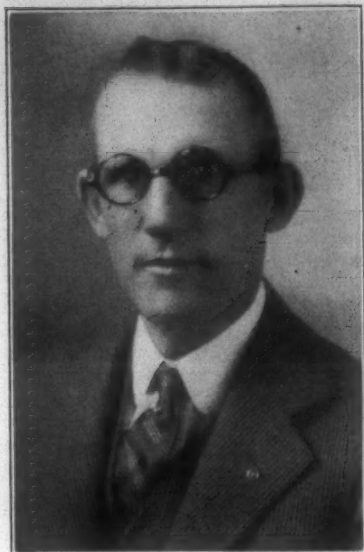
**Alex R. Davis**  
Saco-Lowell Shops



## Fine Cotton Fabrics for Big Exposition

Fine cotton fabrics produced in American mills and designed to meet the demands of the modern woman will be shown at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, to be held October 1 to October 6 in the Hotel Astor.

In some instances these fabrics will be shown publicly for the first time during the exposition, according to Ernest C. Morse in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who has co-



Ernest L. Wooten

Mr. Wooten will have charge of the exhibit of the Lestershire Spool & Manufacturing Company, at the Southern Textile Exposition.

operated in the selection of fabrics that will be displayed.

These fabrics will be included in a comprehensive exhibit of textiles that have been brought together by Mme. Helene Volke to demonstrate the importance and evolution of artistic design and to show how much progress American manufacturers and designers have made in this direction.

Included in the cotton display will be fine fabrics such as velveteens, organdy and prints for women's and children's wearing apparel and other materials designed exclusively for draperies and decoration.

One of the features will be an ensemble of fashionable apparel for the winter season at Palm Beach. A novel beach wrap of terry cloth will also be shown. In the de luxe art section fine cotton fabrics will be presented as typical of the latest and most modern work of cotton textile designers. Other cotton fabrics will be shown in connection with the dressmaking contest where he given to women in the use of new demonstrations and assistance will cotton fabrics for home dressmaking. There will also be a demonstration of smart cotton fabrics that can be included in the wardrobe of women who budget their wearing apparel carefully.

"Modernism will be the outstanding characteristic of the cotton fab-

rics that are being assembled for the exposition," Mr. Morse stated. "To some it may be surprising to find how much progress has been made by American manufacturers and designers of cotton goods. To many others it will be additional proof that this industry is alert to the demands for quality and beauty that are now so important in this field of merchandise."

One of the features of the cotton fabrics to be shown will be a smartly tailored costume of cotton whipcord for the modern aviatrix. This has been especially made for and will be worn by Miss Olive Branch Williams, a licensed pilot and head of the Aviation Engineering School at 255 West 5th Street. Miss Williams' school has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the United States by reason of the fact that her students not only learn the fundamentals of aviation but also build planes while working for their pilot's licenses.

## Southern Textile Exposition

Greenville, S. C.—In no field of the industrial arts has more progress been made than in the spinning and weaving of cotton. Machinery and machine tools for making the spinning frames, looms, winders, warpers, calenders and other important factory equipment show equal improvement from year to year.

These machines will be seen at the Southern Textile Exposition, which is now preparing for its eighth biennial event from October 15th to 20th. New buildings have been erected, Textile Hall itself has been repaired from top to bottom, repainted and generally freshened up for use of exhibitors.

An arrangement has been made to bring to Textile Hall a fortnight before the show two industrial electric trucks to handle exhibits directly from the elevator to the booths in the five exposition halls. One is a low platform truck with a carrying capacity of two tons. In addition

the management has procured a heavy platform truck which can pick up a four thousand pound load, carry it to any place in the building and set it down. These two trucks with expert operators will be a great convenience to exhibitors. They are new in design and in themselves show how rapidly machinery is taking the place of man strength and muscle.

## Bemberg Plant Doubles Stock

Johnson City, Tenn.—The capital stock of the American Bemberg Corporation has been increased from \$17,500,000 to \$31,500,000, according to announcement just made here. The increase was made necessary to provide for additional equipment and contemplated expansion, owing to the unexpected rapid increase in demand for its product.

Coincident with this announcement is the statement that domestication formalities in Tennessee have also been completed.

Dr. Arthur Mothwurrff, president, recently announced that the capacity of the units is being increased 40 to 50 per cent through new processes, and the decision to begin the erection of other units when the present second unit has been completely equipped and in full operation, which is expected to occur soon after the first of the year.

The building program contemplates the erection of five units at a cost of \$3,500,000 per unit.

## Making Textile Tests At State

Research and experimental tests for the benefit of Southern cotton mills will be made by the North Carolina State College Textile School on a larger scale than ever before, said Dean Thomas Nelson.

Equipment recently installed will be operated by experts connected with the school, to test breaking

strength of yarn, elasticity and evenness under conditions comparable with mill practice; to determine strength and quality of knit goods, cloth, gingham fabrics; to find the cause of cloudiness in bleached-dyed cloth, to secure analysis of imported sheeting, and other phases of the industry. Samples of cloth and cotton sent the school by mills of this and other States and by the State Experiment Farm, will be used for the tests.

"Our experimental room and research laboratories are at the disposal of the entire textile industry,"



O. D. Landis

Mr. Landis will be among the representatives of the Graton & Mfg. Co., who will attend the Southern Textile Exposition.

said Dean Nelson. "Those who wish to make their own tests and conduct research may do so at any time.

"We have just completed extensive tests on 65 samples of cloth sent us by as many weave mills of the State, showing quality of starches they are using. As starch is an important material used in making cloth, we tried to determine if mills of North Carolina were being supplied with first class material. The lot of samples tested revealed that the starches, generally speaking, were of the proper quality."

Reports on these tests were mailed to 1,200 mills throughout the Southern States.

Dean Nelson said indications were that his school's capacity would be taxed when the college session opens on September 8, as a large number of students have applied for textile instruction. Several of them are coming from New England, England and Mexico, while nearly every cotton manufacturing State will be represented.

## Agitation for Tariff Boost On Yarn Seen in Britain

Washington, D. C.—Agitation for additional tariff protection as a result of the increasing imports of cotton yarn into England is expected from British spinners in the near future, it is indicated in a report received at the Department of Com-



H. W. Reding

Mr. Reding will be among the representatives of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., who will attend the Southern Textile Exposition.



Brent Wiley

Mr. Wiley will be among the representatives of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., who will attend the Southern Textile Exposition.



merce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Harold A. Burch at London.

Total imports of cotton yarn into Great Britain during the first six months of 1928 were 6,037,949 pounds, while imports during the corresponding period of 1927 amounted to only 4,463,944 pounds. Exports totaled 87,079,400 pounds, as compared with 106,758,800 pounds last year.

Increasing competition is being felt in England from imported Belgian and Dutch yarns which has tended to depress the prices both in the home market and abroad, and as a result a suggestion has been brought forward that an application for tariff protection be made.

### Enka to Build in Knoxville

Knoxville, Tenn.—The American Enka Corp., a \$16,000,000 subsidiary of the Enka Artificial Silk Company, of Holland, has contracted to buy 260 acres, five miles from uptown Knoxville, with a view to later building a second large rayon plant employing between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

The company is to build a \$10,000,000 plant at Asheville, and a second unit here.

The agreement to buy the land was signed in the offices of Fowler & Fowler, the company's Knoxville attorneys. Representing the company were Dr. A. J. L. Moritz, vice-president and general manager and Dr. H. F. Lodeisen, chief attorney.

C. F. Holland, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber's Industrial Committee, represented Knoxville.

Actual transfer of title to the land will take place this week at the New York office of the corporation when Harley Fowler takes with him to New York a deed to the land, an agreement from the Knox County Court meeting certain requirements. The city's share of the requirements were pledged at a special meeting of the city council.

### DuPont Shows Dress Fabrics

Interest at the DuPont Products Exhibit on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City centered last week on a window display of cotton and rayon and cotton dress materials dyed with DuPont vat dyestuffs. The goods exhibited bear the "Nafal Tested Fast Colors" tag, in the form of an acorn, attesting the fact that samples have been tested by the Pease Laboratories, Inc., of New York City. Each of the tags shows the laboratory test number stating: "A sample from the particular dyeing of which the goods bearing this label are a part, has been tested by the Pease Laboratories, Inc., of New York City, and conforms to the standards for fast colors established by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and the standard washroom practice as published by the Laundryowners' Association. A definition of these stand-

ards has been filed with the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C." The label is protected by copyright.

### Georgia Mills Plan Welfare Institute

Atlanta, Ga.—Plans are being perfected by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia for an institute for welfare workers in textile mills next summer.

The institute, which will be in connection with Emory University, in Atlanta, will last three weeks, and special instruction in welfare work will be given to any workers in the textile mill field who care to attend. The entrance fee will be small, it is stated, and board will be given those who attend the institute at very nominal cost.

Following the institute, it is hoped that a regular course for welfare workers in textile mills will be started at the fall term of the university as an aid to training future workers for this field.

### New Industries

"The selection of Asheville as the site for the big rayon plant," observes the Greenville News, "should cause us to give more serious thought to our industrial development program and renew our determination to enlist the support of this community in the effort to attract such enterprises."

The big movement to the South has just begun, in the opinion of many economists. There will be other big plants looking for suitable locations in this section and the community which is ready to offer the best advantages will reap the rewards.

Other rayon plants will be built in the South, and not only rayon plants, but other highly desirable industries of great size. The cotton textile industry, far from being a handicap in the matter of rayon plants, should prove, at bottom, a point of attraction, for rayon is used in connection with cotton by many of the fine goods mills, and such textile mills, in fact, provide the immediate market for the output of the rayon plants. Rayon plants, as The News has pointed out, should be an easy and logical step in an industrial diversification program for a community that has a great cotton textile industry.

What we need above all in Gaston county is a greater diversification of industry and anything that helps bring new business into this section ought to be encouraged by every agency in the county.

Elizabethton, Tenn., lately acquired a big rayon plant. Burlington in this State has lately secured a big silk mill, as have also Hickory and Statesville. Charlotte has a separate department of its Chamber of Commerce devoted to nothing else but bringing in new industries or seeking to interest them in Charlotte.—Gastonia Gazette.

## The Eighth Southern Textile Exposition October 15th to 20th Greenville, S. C.

Every president, treasurer, secretary, manager, superintendent and other officer of cotton textile manufacturing plants, and other industrial companies, is cordially invited to visit the Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 15th to 20th.

From this most remarkable display of machinery, accessories and supplies visitors will gain new ideas and valuable information.

Executives will find it greatly to the financial advantage of their organizations to request their master mechanics, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, section hands, and other production heads, to attend this

show. It will promote operating economy and increase production.

Operatives who attend the Exposition will feel a new pride in their craft and interest in their daily work will be strongly stimulated.

The exhibitors at the Exposition will include the leading manufacturers of textile machinery, equipment, accessories and supplies. They have not spared labor or expense in preparing very interesting and instructive exhibits.

Special rates on all Southeastern railroads. Room reservations made on request.

Please do not forget the opening day—OCTOBER 15th.

### Textile Hall Corporation



## What You Will See At the Exposition

(Continued from Page 17)

In addition to the above, there will be in the Universal Winding Company's booth one of the Saco-Lowell high speed warpers, running in conjunction with the Universal magazine creel. These warpers are exceptionally smooth in operation and run at extremely high speed, and produce a far better beam than the old style machine.

**The Textile Finishing Machinery Company**, Providence, R. I., in Booth No. 23, will exhibit some printing machinery consisting of a six-color printing machine and a six-cylinder back dryer.

They will also show a new type of piling device for use in the Bleach house.

Present plans are for Chas. F. Til-

linghast, sales manager; H. G. Mayer, Southern representative, and Wallace Taylor and Albert H. Goff, of the Providence office, to be in attendance at the booth.

**Simons Paint Spray Brush Co.**, Dayton, O., will exhibit their spray brush equipment, for spraying and flowing all kinds of paint, varnish, enamels, etc.

**Fales & Jenks Machine Co.**, Pawtucket, R. I., will show a complete

line of their various machines. These machines include the Woonsocket "Whirlwind" opening equipment, Woonsocket "Duplex" single process picker, Woonsocket revolving top card, Woonsocket drawing and roving frames, Fales & Jenks spinning frame, Fales & Jenks ring twisters, Fales & Jenks novelty twisters, Easton & Burnham high speed warper, Easton & Burnham automatic banding machines.

The following men will be in attendance: Herbert G. Beede, president, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; Robert R. Jenks, president, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Herbert E. Easton, president, Easton & Burnham Machine Co.; Fay H. Martin, manager, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; Harold E. Horton, sales agent, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.; William H. Armstrong, manager, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Henry C. Dexter, sales agent, Charles W. Boardman, mechanical engineer, Fales & Jenks Machine Co.; Frederic W. Easton, Jr., Sec. and Asst. Treas., Easton & Burnham Machine Co.; Edwin Howard, Southern agent, Greenville, S. C.; William Lee, selling agent, Greenville, S. C.; Joseph H. Windle, Northern and export agent, Pawtucket, R. I.

**The Veeder Manufacturing Co.** expects to show a complete line of



*M. Burnham*  
Parks-Cramer Co.



John Rogers  
Rogers Fibre Co.



O. B. Land  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.



*W. L. Safford*  
Parks-Cramer Co.



Even when the proportions of starch, opening materials, clay, chloride and water are standardized, the cooking process requires accurate control. A uniform size mixture is required at the start, for without it troubles develop in subsequent processes. No troubles develop in this Southern mill, where these three cooking kettles are equipped with Temperature-Time Controllers (on the wall panel boards). The storage kettle temperature, too, is accurately controlled.

**Better-weaving warps are obtained at lower cost through the complete and perfected automatic control of slashing — an achievement you should know about. It provides the following:**

(1) Complete control of the temperature-time cycle for the mixing kettles, resulting in a uniform size mixture of the desired properties. (2) Holding the size in the storage tank at the one best temperature with steam economy. (3) Control of temperature and level of size in the size box, maintaining absolute uniformity and producing evenly sized warps. (4) Separate but co-

related control of temperatures in both drying cylinders, assuring uniform moisture content of warps on the loom.

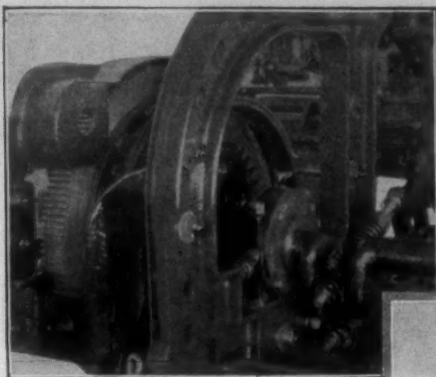
The TAG Perfected Automatic Control of slashing is no longer an experiment, no longer a novelty, but a proven success. Write for details. Your name and address in the margin of this ad will bring you the facts.

**BE SURE TO SEE THE TAG EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION GREENVILLE, S. C., OCTOBER 15th to 20th**

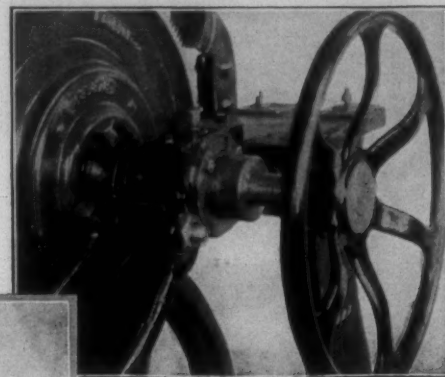
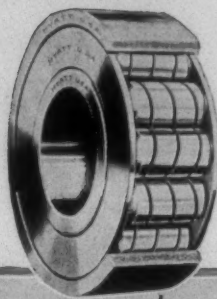
**C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.**  
18 to 88 Thirty Third St., Brooklyn, N.Y.





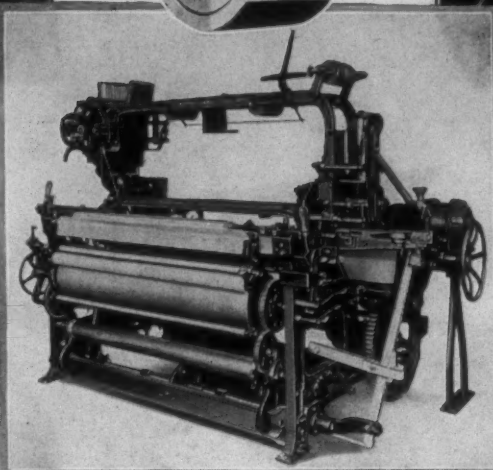
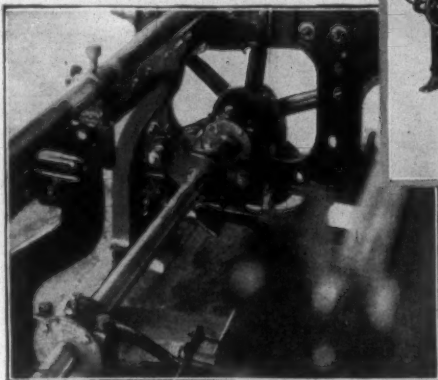


Crank Shaft Bearing



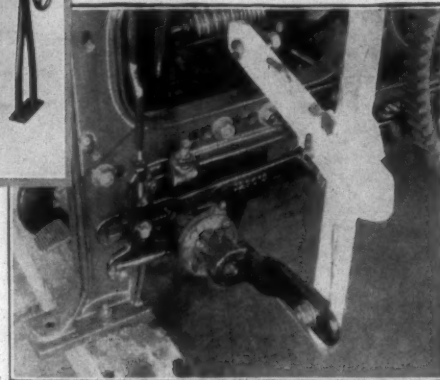
Outboard Bearing—  
crank shaft

Bottom Shaft Bearing



CROMPTON & KNOWLES  
New Silk Loom, equipped  
with Hyatt Roller Bear-  
ings throughout

Rocker Shaft Bearing



## NEW SILK LOOMS are Completely Hyatt Equipped

Uninterrupted production and reduced maintenance expense for users of other Crompton and Knowles looms, have justified their selection of Hyatt Roller Bearings in this new silk loom.

Smooth rolling Hyatts eliminate plain bearing friction and substantially reduce power consumption. They show no perceptible wear even after years of continuous service and maintain the original relation of all operating parts.

Oil tight housings keep lubricant in and prevent leakage. Infrequent lubrication is their only attention.

That's why Crompton and Knowles have standardized on Hyatts. That's why Hyatts are installed by most other prominent manufacturers of textile machinery. When ordering your next equipment be sure to specify Hyatt protection.

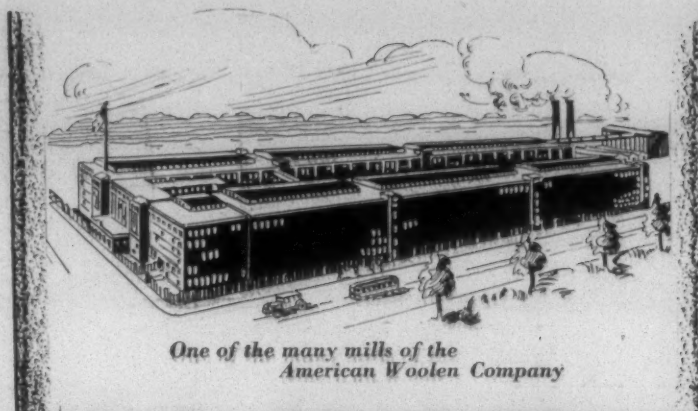
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY  
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

# HYATT

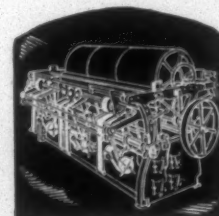
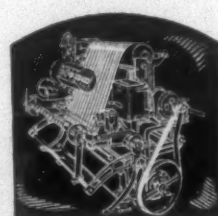
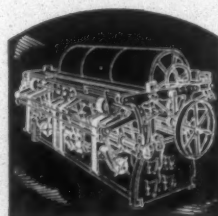
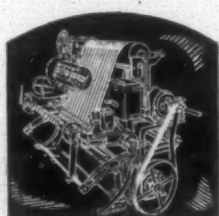
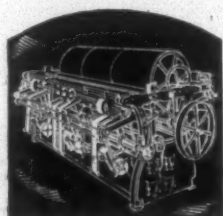
## ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS





# THE AMERICAN MARKS WITH



*This is the famous Ram's Head Trade Mark of the American Woolen Company. It is applied with Kaumagraph Transfers on the back of every yard of fabric.*



"EVERY genuine Ram's Head Fabric,"... we quote from a recent advertisement of the American Woolen Company in the Saturday Evening Post... "is clearly marked on the reverse side of the cloth."

"Clearly marked"... for every yard of the fabric is marked on the back by means of Kaumagraph Dry Transfers. For applying the transfer to the goods, Kaumagraph has already supplied the American Woolen Company with 10 machines... 6 Transferotors and 4 Intermittents... equipment that will be constantly added to as conditions require.

The Kaumagraph Company is especially proud that the American Woolen Company has standardized on the Kaumagraph Transfers. Not merely because the American Woolen Company is the largest concern of its kind, but particularly because Kaumagraphs were chosen on their own merits in competition with every other kind of markings available.

For before standardizing on Kaumagraphs the



high quality of your wool.

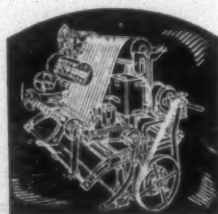
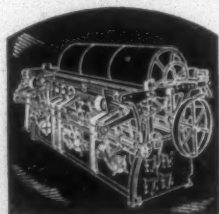
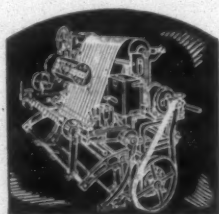
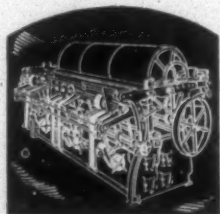
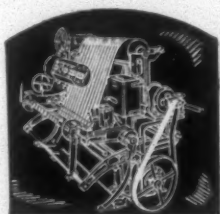
Every fabric is clearly marked Ram's Head Fabrics, so everyone may know it. Each is rigidly tested for quality of material, color and weave, before it leaves the mill. Every yard is trade-marked and *guaranteed* by the largest producer of woolen and worsted fabrics in the world.

When you see the RAM'S HEAD label on ready-to-wear garments means quality.

*Extract from double page advertisement of American Woolen Co., in recent issue of Saturday Evening Post. Of course every yard "is trademarked"—with Kaumagraphs.*

# WOOLEN CO.

## KAUMAGRAPHS



American Woolen Company made a thorough study of various methods of applying trade marks. Many were tried and found wanting. The Kaumagraph Transfer method proved itself far superior to all others in quality, legibility and economy.

Practically every important concern in the woolen, textile, hosiery, glove and leather industry has for years standardized on Kaumagraph Transfers. For only Kaumagraph has the trade marking experience, the research facilities, the creative art service, the requisite knowledge of trade mark requirements, the exclusive methods of application, and above all the will to exercise the most painstaking care to solve intelligently and correctly the trade marking problems of a single manufacturer or an entire industry. Are you trade marking with Kaumagraphs?

### KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY

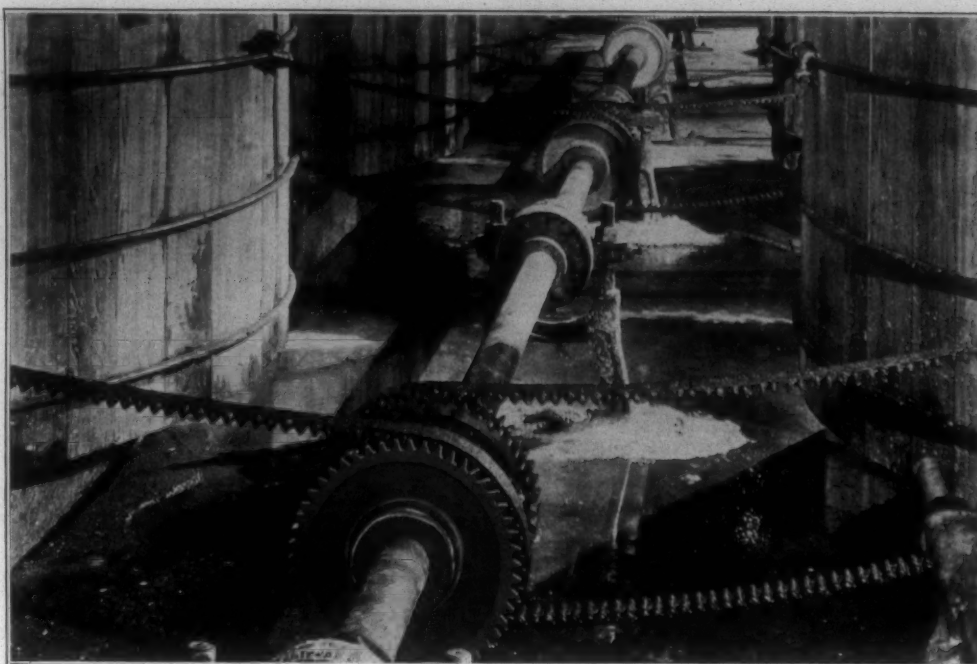
200 Varick Street, New York

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Charlotte, Chattanooga,  
Paris, Ont., Paris, France

*"Half the Business Battle" is a readable 56-page book on matters of identification. A copy will be mailed free on request.*







## Dependable Power Transmission

Ramsey Silent Chain users alone secure all the advantages possible to Silent Chain Power Transmission. For the Ramsey Roller Bearing Joint. (Patented) ensures uniform velocity, longer operating life and the reduction of shocks between driver and driven.

In the Ramsey Silent Chain Joint two smoothly rolling, convex to convex, surfaces carry the load, preventing the usual wear and noise, compensating within themselves to damp out pulsations, and permitting continuous maximum operating efficiency.

# RAMSEY

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Ramsey Drives operate in either direction. In Ramsey installations space is conserved, maintenance is reduced to a minimum, and power losses due to slippage are overcome. The dependability of Ramsey Drives is not only due to their having eliminated internal friction, but to their high perfection of workmanship, and the quality of the materials used in their fabrication.

Ramsey Drives are carried in stock for immediate delivery in standard speeds and reductions up to 36 horse power. Our Engineers (See list of branch offices below) are skilled in solving power transmission problems, and are at your service in designing drives exactly suited to your own requirements. Send for "Industrial Power Transmission", or "In-Stock Drive List No. 428."

Visit Our Display with Ferguson Gear Company, Booth Number 301, Southern Textile Exposition

# RAMSEY CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.

1043 Broadway,

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Albany, N. Y.

### Branch Offices and Agents

Atlanta Branch Office and Warehouse—  
Ramsey Chain Company, Inc., 548 Spring  
Street, N. W.  
Baltimore, Md.—L. A. Benson & Company.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Young & Vann Supply  
Co., 1725-1st Ave.  
Boston—Union Gear and Machine Co.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. H. Salmon.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. A. Dye, Sixth and  
Cherry Sts.  
Chicago—Ramsey Chain Company  
Cincinnati, Ohio—Wirthlin-Mann Co.  
Cleveland, O.—Branch Office and Ware-

house—Ramsey Chain Company, Inc.  
Columbus, O.—Osborne & Sexton Machine  
Co.  
Denver—E. C. Horne Machine Co.  
Detroit—Palmer-Bee Company.  
Gastonia, N. C.—Ferguson Gear Company.  
Kansas City, Mo.—Morse Engineering Co.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—F. C. Millard Engineering  
Company.  
Newark, N. J.—Ramsey Chain Co.  
New Orleans, La.—Standard Supply and  
Hardware Co.  
New York—Ramsey Chain Company.

Philadelphia—Ramsey Chain Company.  
Philadelphia—Robert L. Latimer & Co.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Starr Equipment Company.  
Rochester, N. Y.—Erskine-Healey, Inc.  
Salt Lake City—National Equipment Co.  
San Francisco, Cal.—Branch Office and  
Warehouse—Ramsey Chain Company, Inc.  
St. Louis, Mo.—Morse Engineering Company.  
Utica, N. Y.—Langdon & Hughes Construc-  
tion Company.  
Toronto, Can.—Hamilton Gear & Machine  
Co.



## Personal News

Clarkson V. Morton has been elected secretary of the Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

Luther Broom, formerly of Greer, S. C., has become night overseer of weaving at the Mercury Mills, North Charlotte.

J. A. Chapman, Sr., president of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C. will hereafter also be president of the Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

R. C. Veach has been promoted to night overseer of spinning and twisting at the Priscilla Manufacturing Company, Randle, N. C.

H. S. Busby, director of the Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, has returned from a trip to Europe.



Miss Barbara Bates

Miss Bates, of New York, is a stylist with the Celanese Corp. of America and will show a large number of Celanese costumes at the Southern Textile Exposition.

J. B. Wingood, of Winnsboro, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer weaving and cloth room at the Aliceville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Aliceville, Ala.

James A. Chapman, Jr., vice-president of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., will also be vice-president of the Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C., just prior to Europe.

John T. Lupton, chairman of the board of directors of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has returned from a trip to England.

J. D. French, cotton grader for the Kendall Mills, who has been located at Boston, is to move to Newberry, S. C. P. N. Fants and R. W. Kirkland are expected to be associated with Mr. French as cotton buyers for the Kendall Mills.

Carl Crider has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in night weaving at the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga. W. E. Evans is in charge of weaving and finishing.

Albert N. Martin, who has been superintendent of the Everett Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of the Russellville plant of the Alabama Mills Company, Russellville, Ala.

James H. Porter, vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., who has been ill for many weeks, has returned to his home from Philadelphia, where he underwent two serious operations. He is rapidly improving.

Edwin Farnham Greene, formerly head of Lockwood, Greene & Co., has announced the organization of Edwin Farnham Greene, Inc., to act as textile managers and assist in planning and financing consolidations and reorganizations. The new organization has headquarters at 40 Worth St., New York.

### Chapmans Buy Enoree Mills

Spartanburg, S. C.—Purchase by the Chapman interests of the Riverdale Mills at Enoree from R. Z. Cates and M. L. Cates was announced. The purchase price was not made public.

Riverdale, popularly known as Enoree Mills, has 32,240 spindles and 846 looms. It is capitalized at \$1,161,000, of which amount \$684,600 is in preferred stock and \$476,400 in common.

Sheetings and drills are manufactured by the plant, which is one of the oldest in the county.

The new officers are J. A. Chapman, Sr., president and treasurer; J. A. Chapman, Jr., vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Clarkson V. Morton, secretary.

No announcement as to policy in the operation of the mill was made.

The Chapmans own a controlling share of stock in Inman Mills, which manufactures print cloth. Inman has 40,096 spindles and 1,000 looms. Enoree Mills was built around 1883 by G. S. Goffin, of Charleston, interests which retained control until about 1915 when the plant went into the hands of A. M. Law as receiver.

### Tax Exemption for Mills in Texas Planned in New Bill

Austin, Tex.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature by Representative A. R. Harding, of Fort Worth, virtually exempting textile mills from taxation as an inducement to attract Eastern textile manufacturers.

Mr. Harding sought to exempt textile bills through an amendment to the State constitution. He succeeded in having the amendment adopted in the lower house, but it failed in the Senate. This amendment would have exempted textile mills for a period of 15 years.

# Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types Of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind  
Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

THE  
DANA S.  
**COURTNEY**  
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.

A. B. CARTER, Southern Agt, Gastonia, N. C.



IMPERIAL BRAND  
**JOHN  
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LEWIS**

Manufacturer and Importer

**DYE STUFFS and CHEMICALS**

Office and Warehouse:

Fox Point, Providence, R. I.

Works: Mansfield, Mass.

NEW YORK  
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BOSTON  
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Southern Representative:

Charles H. Stone, 228 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Tannic Acid  
Tartar Emetic  
Antimony  
Lactate  
Steam Black  
Acetate  
of Chrome  
Fluoride  
of Chrome



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Starkville, Miss.**—H. O. Jones and other business men here are planning the establishment of a cotton mill.

**High Point, N. C.**—The Adams-Millis Corporation has let contract for a three-story building, 107x130 feet, mill construction, to cost \$100,000.

**Gulfport, Miss.**—New Industries Department of Mississippi Power Company plans to locate a cotton mill here to produce hosiery and underwear yarns.

**Burlington, N. C.**—Construction of the first unit of the new full-fashioned hosiery mills by the May Hosiery Mills is almost completed. It is expected that installation of the first machines will be started within a short time. The company plans an ultimate investment of \$1,000,000.

**Rome, Ga.**—The Primrose Tapestry Mills, of Philadelphia, which recently purchased the McLin Textile Mills, plan to increase the floor space by 30,000 square feet. The mill, which will be equipped to produce cotton, rayon and silk tapestry and draperies, will be operated in conjunction with the Philadelphia plant.

**Goldville, S. C.**—Contract for erecting 70 new houses for operatives of the Joanna Mills has been awarded to the Fiske-Carter Construction Company. The houses will cost about 100,000, and were made necessary by the aiding of about 50,000 spindles to the mill plant, this addition also being constructed by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Four mills of the ten units comprising Alabama Mills Company, namely, Aliceville, Jasper, Haleyville and Russellville, will be in production early in November, Fayette and Winfield about December 1, and the remaining four, Clanton, Wetumpka, Greenville and Dadeville will be ready during December and January.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Carolina Bag and Bagging Company will erect a plant at Lincoln and Hampton streets, it is announced. The new enterprise will reclaim waste material from cotton mills and will also manufacture jute bagging.

R. E. Blumenfeld, of Savannah, who is head of the new concern, in outlining his plans, said that part of the old Howard school building would be utilized for the next three months and if business proved profitable the size of the plant will be increased and a new factory constructed. Between 100 and 125 persons will be employed and practically all of them with the exception of his foreman and a few skilled laborers would be secured from the unemployed here in Columbia.



**The Farish Company**  
INCORPORATED  
MILL  
SELLING  
AGENTS

100 Worth St. New York

**Greenville, S. C.**—The large addition which is being constructed at the Southern Weaving Mill, in the outskirts of the city, will be finished in about two weeks. Work on the project was started during August. The Southern Weaving Mill has been busy throughout the summer, manufacturing webbing, to be used as brake lining by automobile manufacturers.

**Durham, N. C.**—Work is progressing nicely on the installation of forty-five knitting machines and twelve loopers at the Knit-Well Hosiery Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Durham. This will give the company 165 knitting machines when this work has been completed. The storage room has been moved to the new basement, thereby making room for these new machines. This company makes a specialty of fancy hose for men. It also makes men's and women's hosiery.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Extensive enlargement of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, of Autun, is planned by the LaFrance Textile Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, new owners of the Autun Mill, it is understood.

The corporation is now spending \$200,000 for enlargement of the plant and has recently purchased or obtained options on certain real estate adjacent to the mill properties, with the apparent intention of expanding the mill in the near future.

A new weave shed is being constructed and will house additional looms, some of which are now being installed. A new dye plant is also being constructed, at a cost of approximately \$40,000 and all yarns of the Autun Mill and a large portion of yarns from the Frankfort, Pa., plant of the LaFrance Corporation, will be dyed in the new plant.

The extent of the future enlargement of the mill is not yet known, for no definite announcement has been made concerning this but an announcement is expected shortly.

A contract has been entered with the Duke Power Company, it is understood, connecting the Autun plant with a 44,000 volt transmission line of the Duke company at Pendleton. The Pendleton Manufacturing Company at present operates with power it produces at Autun.

## Texas Mill Conditions

**Austin, Texas.**—Very little improvement is indicated in the textile industry of Texas by the August reports to the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, according to Brevard Nichols, assistant in charge of index numbers in the bureau.

"Practically all mills operated on a single shift basis and many spindles and looms were used only part of the time," Mr. Nichols said. "One mill shut down entirely for the

**FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS**  
65-69 Leonard St., New York  
**DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.**  
Selling Agents for  
**RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS**

**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**  
328 Broadway, New York  
Offer  
**Southern Cotton Mills**  
Thoroughly Equipped Export Service  
Throughout the World



**BELL'S SERVICE RINGS TRUE**  
CONSULTING, SUPERVISING, DESIGNING AND  
CONSTRUCTION  
OF  
TEXTILE MILLS & BLEACHERIES—STEAM & HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS  
OLD MILLS REORGANIZED, EXTENDED & APPRAISED  
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT—WATER & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

**GEO. C. BELL**  
MILL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT  
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South



month. In this connection, it should be remembered that July and August are the slack months in this industry, and a curtailed schedule should aid strength rather than weakness to the situation.

"During the month twenty mills reporting to the bureau used 7,331 bales of cotton and manufactured 6,122,000 yards of goods, compared to the consumption of 9,561 bales and a production of 8,237,000 yards of goods in eighteen mills in August, 1927. This is a decline of 23 per cent in the rate of production. Cotton goods sales were 3,649,000 against 8,000,000 in August a year ago. Unfilled orders were reduced to 3,477,000 yards, whereas bookings in August last year totalled 14,181,000 yards. At the present rate of production forward orders are equal to about two weeks' run. This sharp decline is rather discouraging to

The huge two-story addition to Textile Hall will be completed this week. The roof went on recently. Many exhibits are arriving. The decorators have finished their work in the annex and are hanging festoons of bunting in the main building.

During exposition week there will be in attendance more presidents, treasurers, superintendents and other officials of cotton mills than ever before in the history of the industry.

Two hundred exhibitors are preparing the most interesting collection of cotton mill machinery ever seen in one place. The old established shops in New England have taken large spaces. Two of the exhibitors have contracted for 4,000 square feet each. Several others have reservations almost as extensive. Within these sections will be

seen some marvelous inventions and devices.

Among the smaller exhibitors there are hundreds of interesting machines, articles of equipment and varieties of supplies. Everything used in a cotton factory may be seen at the Southern Textile Exposition.

### Joins Sonneborn

Thomas A. Marlowe, Southern sales agent, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., textile products division, announces the appointment of V. L. Phillips as representative for North Carolina and Virginia, rayon oil specialties.

Mr. Phillips was selected on account of his thorough experience in textile manufacturing and his wide acquaintance in the industry. Through Mr. Marlowe the Amalie Textile Specialties have shown an order to continue giving the best type

of service to the trade, the services of Mr. Phillips are secured. Only recently Mr. Marlowe engaged the assistance of C. R. Slayton to help him with the sales and servicing of the Amalie Specialties for dyeing, bleaching, mercerizing and finishing. The appointment of Mr. Phillips now gives him a well rounded organization for meeting the various problems of the industry. An office and laboratory are maintained in the Wilder building at Charlotte, which work in close co-operation with the Sonneborn technical staff, maintained at their factories.

### 10% of Ginned Cotton Untenderable

Washington.—Of the 956,486 bales of cotton of the present crop ginned to September 1, 100,305 bales, or 10.49 per cent, were untenderable under Section 5 of the cotton futures act, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated in its first full report of the grade, staple length and tenderability of the growing crop under the new law, which requires monthly estimates during the season. Last year, estimates for only a part of the belt were made.

In a report issued September 21 on the same factors of the carryover of cotton, July 31, the bureau showed 221,450 bales, or 8.75 per cent, of the 2,415,208 bales of upland cotton in the carryover to be untenderable.

Estimates are based on data obtained from the classification of samples from representative gins.

of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Every member is invited to attend. James M. Cox, chairman of the section, will preside and the principal address will be delivered by Alexander Dow, who has been a leading member for many years. Mr. Dow was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers without opposition at the annual meeting in New York last December. He will be accompanied by Fred R. Low, editor of "Power."

### Special Price Excursions

TO  
Atlanta, Birmingham and  
Chattanooga

VIA

Southern Railway System

Thursday, Oct. 4th, 1928

Round trip fares from  
Charlotte, N. C.

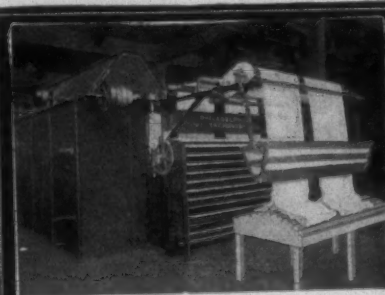
Atlanta, Ga.	\$7.50
Birmingham, Ala.	9.50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	9.50

Tickets on sale October 4th for all trains except Crescent Limited.

Final limit good returning on all trains except Crescent Limited so as to reach original starting point prior to midnight for Atlanta, Monday, Oct. 8th, for Birmingham and Chattanooga, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1928.

For further information call on any Southern Railway agent.

R. H. GRAHAM,  
Division Passenger Agent,  
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**DRYERS**  
for Cotton Stock.  
Skein Yarns, Warps.  
Underwear, Towelling.  
Piece Goods, Plush.  
**Rayon**

**HOSIERY** AUTOMATIC DRYERS  
ELECTRIC DRYING FORMS  
CONDITIONING MACHINES... VACUUM EXTRACTORS  
**THE PHILADELPHIA DRYING MACHINERY CO.**  
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Southern Agents: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N.C.

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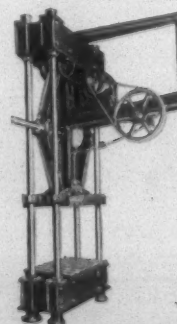
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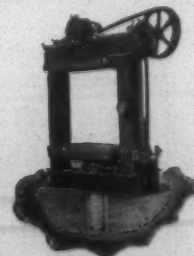
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Can be set  
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Let us tell you more about them.

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### "Celanese Is Not Rayon"

In reply to Bulletin No. 21 of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, the Celanese Corporation issued the following:

"Celanese is the registered trade mark of the Celanese Corporation of America for its brand of yarns and fabrics. This name is a guarantee of the superior qualities of the products manufactured and sold by the Celanese Corporation of America and its customers. The recommendation of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., that the word rayon be used in conjunction with Celanese is misleading and not in the best interest of the public or of the stores because Celanese is so distinctly different from rayon in its chemical and physical properties that the adoption of this recommendation would cause confusion between the fabrics and articles of this company and the fabrics and articles now known (and hereinafter referred to) as rayon.

"1. Celanese neither shrinks nor stretches in washing and keeps its shape under all circumstances. It does not rot or mold. It launders easily even with cold water because whatever dirt or perspiration there may be on the garment is on the surface and not impregnated in the

yarn as in the case of other fibers. It dries amazingly quickly. It never clings and is comfortable under all conditions.

"2. Celanese is an exceptionally good insulator for electricity and for heat or cold, even in damp atmosphere, and in friction with the human body produces a considerable amount of electricity. It keeps the body warm in winter and cool in summer.

"3. Celanese is not affected by body acids or perspiration or by immersion in sea water.

"4. Celanese cannot be dyed with the dyestuffs used for other fibers.

"The above are unique and distinct characteristics of Celanese.

"It appears from the recent bulletin of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., that without justification the bureau is attempting to have Celanese classed and sold as rayon. It would be as well to recommend that all vegetable or animal fibers be sold under one name. There is as much difference between Celanese brand yarn and rayon as there is between silk and wool or linen and cotton.

"The Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., has overstepped its province in recommending that Celanese be called rayon. The bureau has no authority to name a

product, and its arbitrary action can only cause confusion and misrepresentation, instead of insuring accuracy, in merchandising, which is the purpose for which the bureau was formed.

"Although the bulletin states that rayon is a generic word adopted by the trade, we have never adopted or used the word in connection with Celanese nor is it generally used by the trade in referring to Celanese. On the contrary, we have consistently maintained our right not to designate Celanese as rayon because they are totally different products and are known as such, and even the National Better Business Bureau recognized the fact as may be seen from the following quotation from a letter from it to us dated October 22, 1925:

"We do not in any way suggest that you advertise and sell your yarn as 'rayon.' You are, of course, entitled to the use of the description 'Celanese.'

"Furthermore, the bulletin of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc., states 'The public is entitled to know the basic fiber as well as the trade mark of a textile. Successful distributors have found that fully accurate descriptions make goods easier to sell and many are

adhering to accuracy principles. That is exactly our contention.

"For the protection of the public and mills, dyers, cleaners and other users of Celanese we will continue to advise all who handle Celanese not to classify or sell it as rayon. We want the public to have the benefit of entire accuracy in the description of the product sold under the name of Celanese, and we ask the co-operation in this respect of all merchants and others who deal with our products, and in return we have instructed our lawyers to take whatever steps may be necessary to put a stop to any interference by the Better Business Bureau or anyone else in the merchandising of our products as Celanese. Therefore, should any of our customers be interfered with in any way, we shall be glad if they will communicate with us."

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

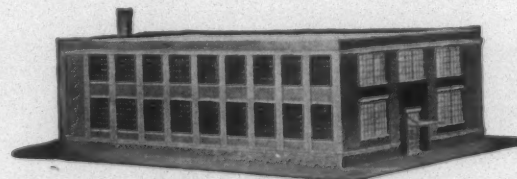
For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

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Texas Mill Supply Co., Inc., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



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LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

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GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET



tion will be featured at the opening of the spring 1929 draper lines at the Pacific Mills salesrooms, 24 Thomas street. Ten lines are included in the initial showing and three additional lines will be shown in the near future.

One of the most interesting designs is developed in Pamico drapery prints, the only guaranteed fast color line to be shown. Tiny trees and a farmer sowing his grain are grouped in an effective pattern across a natural background. The pattern is particularly striking when developed in red. This design would be particularly good for use in decorating either a breakfast room or nursery.

Another Pamico drapery print reproduces a cubist's impression of an old world village. Still a third effective design in this line has been borrowed from old English china. An outstanding number in this same line is a modernized crewel work design suitable for the draperies and upholstery of a smart summer drawing room. This design has real Jacobean feeling yet with its attenuated leaves and forms in flat application of color it is distinctly modernistic.

Zamora drapery taffeta, one of the Pacific's new rayon lines, is a printed taffeta which will neither crack nor split. It is 35½ inches wide. Both modern art and conventional floral designs are shown in this fabric which is lustrous and silvery in appearance. It is heavy enough to drape smartly and will stand up well under cleaning.

Karnak cloth is another specialty cloth in a novelty weave which is particularly well adapted for the upholstery of modernistic furniture. Modern art designs in a bold, almost masculine effect appear in relief printing on the natural ground of the cloth. A futuristic patchwork pattern in vivid tones is one of the most striking designs offered in this line. Large floral clusters are also effectively developed in this cloth, which is a strongly constructed fabric finished to resemble linen.

Lustra drapery, which resembles a smartly woven cloth with a fine, highly mercerized finish, reproduces the patterns of Dresden china in delicate pastel shades, which make it particularly adaptable for modernistic bed rooms with a feminine keynote.

The modernization of chintz patterns is a novel feature of Pacific chintz. One of the most attractive chintz patterns is a horizontally arranged zig-zag ground on which stiff little floral forms appear. These chintz patterns are particularly effective when developed in purple.

Alpha drapery, a popular priced rayon cloth, is so finely woven that the cloth runs free from streaks and bands and is a reversible fabric. Floral patterns in vivid color combinations accented in black, which contrasts richly with the natural background are featured in this fabric.

Modern art designs are handled in hand-blocked effects and ombre shadings in the new tudor drapery patterns. Old Japanese prints are

reproduced in striking color combinations in this fabric. Stylized floral designs are enhanced by the invisible design of the fabric itself which gives a crepe effect to this drapery material.

An amusing picture-book design for nursery use appears in the popular-priced Pamilio cretonne line. Highly contrasted floral and bird themes, woven tapestry effects and several chintz effects are also included in this line.

Adaptations of Japanese prints, striped damask effects, florals in cubistic styles and the conventional bird and floral themes appear in the Elco cretonnes. The printing in relief work gives the designs added interest.

A scenic in gay tulip shades and featuring the windmills of Holland is a new Dover cretonne pattern. A many colored stripe with the effect of a woven damask is an interesting number in this line.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Washington.—Exports of carded cotton yarn, not combed, for July totalled 983,108 pounds valued at \$366,179, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Mercerized combed yarn exports were: 842,237 pounds, valued at \$749,392; unmercerized, 188,456 pounds, valued at \$91,922; sewing thread, 113,640 pounds, valued at \$108,231; crochet, darning and embroidery cotton, 14,266 pounds, \$19,193.

### Spring Draperies Opened by Pacific

Cretonnes and rayon whose designs and brilliant colors reflect modernistic trend in home decora-

STRIPPER X

ORTHOCEN

## To the Dyer of Textiles:—

Since ORTHOCEN has been accepted by the Textile trade there have appeared numerous other materials—some radically different,—others just attempted synthetic copies. Some of these are excellent as wet-out agents, others are good as penetrants, but in your profession you need:

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- " penetrating agent
- " retarding agent
- " level dyeing agent
- " softening agent
- " detergent

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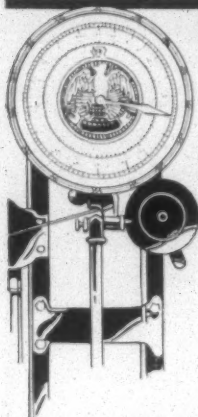
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Interesting Stories of  
Cotton Mill Life

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"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from  
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Charlotte, N. C.

## What You Will See At the Exposition

(Continued from Page 24)

Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y., will exhibit a line of temperature indicating, recording and controlling instruments which are used extensively in textile mills in controlling their process work. The company will be represented by H. M. Barker, of Atlanta, F. S. Ward, of the Boston office and E. J. Hanna and T. C. Hazard, of the Rochester offices.

Fellows Gear Shaper Co., Spring-

field, Vt., will show their line of gear shapers, with particular reference to those most suitable to textile work.

Ton-Tex Corporation of New York City, manufacturers of Ton-Tex belting for the textile mills, will have an exhibit of Ton-Tex belting on display. George S. Baker, vice-president and general manager of the company at New York City, is planning to be in Greenville in person, and also E. J. Schubert, Southern sales manager of the company.

Ton-Tex belting is a composition



Samuel M. Burkhalter  
Hires-Turner Co.



R. W. Neel  
Amer. Schaeffer-Budenberg Corp.

Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C., will exhibit their lines of leather belting, reworked belting, lug straps, pickers, calf and sheep skins of all kinds for roller covering, steer hides and other products and materials which the company handles. The exhibit will occupy Booths 59 and 60 in the Steel Annex.

Rogers Fibre Co., Boston, Mass., will have an attractive showing of their Leatheroid receptacles. These include roving cans, tapered mill baskets, steel clad warehouse trucks,

belt, very flexible and absolutely waterproof, which is being used with great success, among many of the large textile mills of the South, on looms, spinning, also in carding departments and in dye and bleach houses. This belting will be on display at the Exposition, as well as special literature regarding the use and application of this product in the textile industry.

The Ton-Tex Corporation handle their business with the Southern textile mills through Southern jobbers exclusively; these jobbers all carrying complete stocks and servicing the mills out of their stocks.

Among the well-known distributors who carry this belting in stock for the textile mills are the following: Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta,



E. W. Hollister  
Marrow Machine Co.



S. B. Blaisdell  
Fidelity Machine Co.

## Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury,

Mass.

## MILL MEN

are striving for brightness of color, lustre of fibres, and unharmed tensile strength.

## WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

are designed to give you these results.

Ask your supply man  
for "WYANDOTTE"



The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Michigan



Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Taylor-Parker Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Savage Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Tex.

Morse Chain Company will exhibit in Booth No. 209. They will have a typical spinning frame drive using "Morse Silent Chains." Also several



C. S. Rothrock  
Parks-Cramer Co.

drives of interesting and practical operation, showing the typical "Morse Silent Chain" on practically any drive where used in textile mills.

In addition to the above they will have complete engineering and illustrative data regarding the many advantages of the "Morse" drive, both as to performances in textile plants, where there has been a number of years service, and what can be expected in the way of efficiency and savings when once installed, either on old or new machinery.

In attendance at the show will be V. D. Morse, of the Ithaca office; H. E. Matthews, manager of the Charlotte office, and J. T. Meador, connected with the Charlotte office thru the Georgia and Alabama territory.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., will occupy Booth No. 50.

They do not plan an extensive exhibition, their intention being to equip the booth attractively with chairs, tables, pictures, literature, etc.

They will be represented on different days during the show by W. A. Lang, Homer W. Johnson, M. W. Howard, J. T. Wardlaw, J. C. Hipp and W. T. Jenkins.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. will occupy Annex Spaces 124 and 125.

The company will exhibit its line of textile motors, new totally enclosed fan-cooled motor and Tex-rope drive.

Representatives in attendance will be Berrien Moore, manager Atlanta district office; Harry S. Roberts, textile sales engineer; Wm. W. Moore, manager Charlotte branch office, together with the following representatives: John C. Collier, Wm. Parker, J. H. Flora, A. C. Hays, R. F. Hill, L. A. Watts, D. S. Kerr and J. C. Watts.

### Joint Style Conference

The joint style conference to be held at 40 Worth street on October 9th under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and the National Association of Manufacturers of Cotton Dresses will be definite

evidence of inter-industrial cooperation according to Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Institute.

"Much has been said about cooperation in all branches of the textile industry during recent years," Mr. Morse stated, "and here is an instance of practical cooperation between two distinct elements of the cotton textile industry.

"It is significant that this conference is to be something more than a style show. It will really be a joint exhibit and presentation of new cotton fabrics which are being produced by the manufacturers who are interested in making up such goods for cotton wearing apparel that will sell in the lower price range for not more than five to ten dollars. So much has been done by manufacturers to develop better styling and design and to give the best possible quality at their selling price that cutters-up should be able to derive many helpful suggestions and ideas to stimulate the demand for their products of this type.

"With dress manufacturers and fabric manufacturers meeting in this manner to consider how they may avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the growing demand for cotton it should be evident that cotton wearing apparel next year will have the broadest possible appeal to the women of the country. It should do much to popularize the vogue which has been growing so rapidly during seasons."

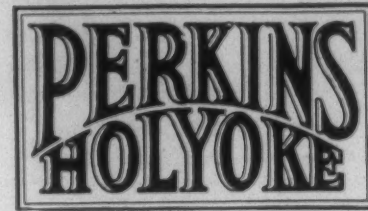
The following members of the Cotton-Textile Institute will participate: American Printing Company, through M. C. D. Borren & Sons, Inc.; Consolidated Textile Corporation, through Consolidated Selling Co., Inc.; B. B. & R. Knight Corporation, through Converse & Co.; Lorraine Manufacturing Company; Manville-Jencks Company; Pacific Mills and Pepperell Manufacturing Company.

### Exports of Raw Cotton Decrease 90, 822 Bales

Washington, D. C. — Exports of raw cotton, including linters, during the month of August totaled 259,489 bales valued at \$27,495,603, as compared with 340,311 bales valued at \$31,311,534 in August, 1927, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Shipments during the eight months ended with August, however while one-third less in quantity than during the same period in 1927 were only \$3,000,000 less in value, totaling 4,128,104 bales valued at \$140,160,420 last year.

Shipments of cotton manufactures during the month had a total value of \$10,826,671, as compared with \$11,670,756 last year and exports during the eight months ended with August were valued at \$88,072,646, against \$87,359,191 for the same period a year ago. Cotton cloth exported totaled 45,051,602 square yards valued at \$6,483,560, as compared with 48,253,390 square yards valued at \$6,665,755. Exports of cotton cloth during the first eight months of this year, however, while totaling only 345,250,034 square yards.



## CALENDER ROLLS

Since 1873, Perkins Calender Rolls have been built to meet exactly specific requirements. The marked individuality of Perkins Calender Rolls today has been developed through long years of close application to the problems of the industry.

Perkins Calender Rolls are uniform, resilient, resistant. They stand heat better and wear longer.

At Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C.  
October 15th to 20th. Booths 89 to 93 inclusive

**B. F. Perkins & Sons, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.**

*Southern Representative:*

**FRED H. WHITE, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.**



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Calenders—Drying Machines—Dyeing Machines—Finishing Machines for  
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**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY**

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

**Loom Harness and Reeds**Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds,  
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

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LOOM PICKERS and  
LOOM HARNESSES**

GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, ME.

**PRINTING?****RULED FORMS?****GET OUR QUOTATIONS****LETTER HEADS**

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**BILL HEADS      FACTORY FORMS  
STATEMENTS      INVOICES  
PAY ROLL ENVELOPES**Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head**LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS**

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

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Boulligny, R. H., Inc.	25	<b>-P-</b>	
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	—	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	—
Briggs-Schaffner Co.	—	Parker, Walter L. Co.	34
Brown, David Co.	26	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	11-29
<b>-C-</b>		Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.	25
Carrier Engineering Corp.	38	Piccadilly Hotel	32
Catlin & Co.	37	Polk, R. L. & Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	<b>-R-</b>	
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	Ramsey Chain Co.	Insert
Celanese Corp. of America	6	Reeves Bros., Inc.	33
Central Roller & Belting Co.	37	Rhyne, Moore & Thies	—
Chemical & Dye Corp.	—	Roesler & Hasselcher Chemical Co.	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	it. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	28
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	—	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co.	—
Adam Cook's Sons	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	31	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	23	<b>-S-</b>	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	25	Sand & Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Curran & Barry	36	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	21	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	28
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
<b>-D-</b>		Seydel Chemical Co.	—
D. & M. Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	42
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Sipp Machine Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36	Strife, J. E. & Co.	—
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	—	S. K. F. Industries	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	25	Slip-Not Belting Co.	37
Draper, E. S.	24	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Draper Corp.	1	Sonoco Products	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Southern Landscape Service	39
Duke Power Co.	5	Southern Ry.	25-35-39
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	25	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Duplan Silk Corp.	—	Southern Textile Exposition	19
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Stafford Co.	44
<b>-E-</b>		Standard Nut & Bolt Co.	32
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	44	Standard Oil Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	32	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	14	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	36
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	30	Stone, Chas. H.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Sullivan Hardware Co.	38
<b>-F-</b>		<b>-T-</b>	
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	Tagliabue, C. J. Mfg. Co.	20
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.	—	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	—
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	4	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Farish Co.	24	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Ford, J. B. Co.	28	The Texas Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Thies, B., Inc.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Thruken Roller Bearing Co.	—
<b>-G-</b>		Tolhurst Machine Works	31
Garland Mfg. Co.	30	Tripod Paint Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	<b>-U-</b>	
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	U. S. Babbitt & Shuttle Co.	15
Graton & Knight Co.	2	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	38
Great Northern Hotel	—	Universal Winding Co.	38
Greenville Belting Co.	—	<b>-V-</b>	
<b>-H-</b>		Vanderbilt Hotel	—
Haberland Mfg. Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	32
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Fred'k Victor & Achels	37
H. & B. American Machine Co.	12	Viscose Company	24
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Vegel, Joseph A. Co.	34
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	—	<b>-W-</b>	
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	Insert	Washburn, Inc.	—
Hotel Imperial	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
<b>-I-</b>		Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24	Whitin Machine Works	3
<b>-J-</b>		Wilmington Spinning Ring Co.	28
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	43
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
<b>-K-</b>		Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Kaunagraph Co.	Insert	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	36
Keever Starch Co.	21		
Klipstein, A. & Co.	—		

**Bombay Textile Strike Ended.**

Bombay.—The textile strike which has kept all Bombay mills closed for four months and paralyzed the industry has been settled. The mills will reopen Monday.

The American Glanzstoff Corporation has just finished its first unit on a site adjoining that of the American Bemberg Corporation. The unit is being equipped and will be in full operation as soon as all machinery is placed.



## Discussion on Carding at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 14)

MR. RYCKMAN: We will pass on to the next question, which is No. 1 under Carding. The question is, "If you have humidifiers around cards, slubbers, intermediates and fine frames, what relative humidity do you carry?"

MR. HOGAN: 50 to 55.

MR. HAME: Anywhere from 60 to 62.

F. M. BUCHANAN, Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.: 45 around the cards; 65 around the drawers, slubbers and speeders. We try to hold it at 45.

F. D. WILLIAMS, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.: 55 to 60.

MR. COCHRANE: Around 60 per cent.

MR. HORSLEY: 55 to 60.

MR. CARTER: The coarser the work is, the more humidity you can carry, in my experience. Fine work, fine hank rovings and fine sliver, carries a little less.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Shaefer, what should be carried?

*Variation in Humidity Reading*

MR. SHAEFER: I think for best results the humidity should be kept at between 55 and 60. But I do not know how these gentlemen read it and how they know they have 55 per cent. I notice that a lot of mills will have a hygrometer hanging on a post. Unless the wick in the hygrometer be changed daily, the reading will vary considerably. For instance, yesterday afternoon I was in a spinning room in this vicinity. The superintendent and manager both told me the humidity in the spinning room was ranging around 60 per cent, but with a sling hygrometer I did not find it over 30. We all know that a sling hygrometer is accurate. The wick of a hygrometer, as we all know, gets coated, and we do not get a true result. I find that in the majority of instances, when a hygrometer is used, you are kidding yourselves. Possibly you think, from your hygrometer reading, you have 50 or 55 per cent humidity, but if you read it by a sling hygrometer you will find the hygrometer varies anywhere from 5 to 35 per cent; so it is rather hard to get at just what humidity you are carrying unless you know just how you read it.

MR. RYCKMAN: We have not only the wet and dry hygrometer but also have a precision instrument in each one of our rooms, one hanging over the other, and we check up one by the other every day.

MR. SHAEFER: The precision is worked by air; the regular hygrometer is a wick in a bottle of water. They should follow relatively close. If you will put a sling hygrometer by either one of them, you will find a great difference. Lots of people have precision hygrometers, and I think they are the best hygrometers I know of, provided you calibrate them three times a week and use a sling to calibrate them.

MR. RYCKMAN: I do not calibrate that often; I do it about once in ten days. Another thing about the wet and dry bulb is the reading. Two men can go read the wet and dry bulb and not read it the same.

MR. SHAEFER: The same thing applies to the sling. I have seen people take it and sling it around a number of times and then stand and talk for five or ten seconds before reading it. That should not be done; it should be read immediately; because it will change 1.5 degrees, and that means 7 per cent in humidity.

MR. RIMMER: Is the correct way to find the relative humidity with the sling hygrometer?

MR. SHAEFER: Yes.

MR. RIMMER: This book I have here says you have to find the dew point first and have to find the temperature of the air and have to find the saturation point. Does the sling hygrometer do all that?

MR. SHAEFER: No, it just gives the relation between the bulbs.

ARTHUR PYLE, Avondale Mill, Birmingham, Ala.: I use one of those sling hygrometers, some days I reckon a dozen times, and if I were to find my humidity at 30 I would put on my coat and go. We make 40s yarn out of  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton, and if I see my humidity go below 60 I get to work.

*Variation in Card Sliver*

MR. RYCKMAN: The next question is, "What variation from standard weight would be considered all right on card sliver, if all cards are set as nearly the same as possible and running normal, the laps made as nearly uniform as possible and not varying more than one-half pound from standard?" What do you say, Mr. Cochrane?

MR. COCHRANE: I believe that depends on the kind of yarn you are making, largely; along about 1 grain or 1.5 grains seems to be all right—I mean on either side of standard.

MR. HAMES: I have found as much as 10 grains variation and considered it as good as sometimes when I had 5 grains variation. All carders know that if they get their lap within 3 grains of the standard they are doing good work. If you take that sliver out on the floor and weigh it, yard for yard,

(Continued on Page 34)

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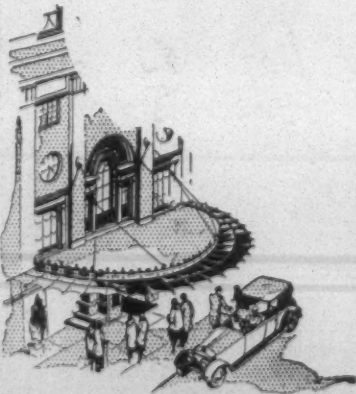
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## Walter Langshaw on New Bedford Situation

(New Bedford Standard, Aug. 10th, 1928)

**W**AGE reduction plays no part in Walter H. Langshaw's outline of the measures he would use to combat the ills that beset New Bedford's textile industry. The 10 per cent wage cut which the workers are now fighting, is hardly likely to increase the demand for New Bedford's product, he says; it would amount to less than a cent per yard and what was taken from the operatives would probably be entirely absorbed by middlemen.

This and many other frank opinions on the situation in New Bedford are included in Mr. Langshaw's long promised analysis of the textile crisis. Since he held back from the wage cutting that precipitated the strike and continued to run the Dartmouth under the old wage scale, this statement from his has been expected. His views as here presented come from a statement and interview which accompanied it.

The root of the trouble, he emphasized, is overproduction.

"All this increased production took place when it was clearly apparent that there was a reduced demand for cotton fabrics because of the use of silk and change in fashions. If the increase in production had not taken place, and the demand had equaled the production, market prices would not have been offered as argument for a reduction in wages.

"A comparison of the wages paid labor in the cotton industry compared with wages received in other lines of work is not high," Mr. Langshaw says, "considering the conditions required. Because of these facts and because the operatives are not to blame for overproduction, I was opposed to the reduction in wages.

"The weekly wages of the operatives in the cotton mills are certainly not proportionately any higher as compared with the pre-war period than are the weekly wages in other crafts or pursuits.

"If the men who planned the reduction were in the place of the workers, I do not believe they would conduct themselves any better than the most radical of the workers. The responsibility for the trouble rests on those who are governed by the spirit of greed and intolerance and who will give little or no consideration to the effect of their arbitrary attitude."

The prescription of the Dartmouth Manufacturing Company head for meeting the ills of the New Bedford industry reads:

1. Junk the old plants.
2. Liquidate and close plants that have not shown reasonably good results as compared with others.
3. Those qualified to run, curtail, not by stopping part of the machinery, but by shutting down entirely until production about equals consumption. By this policy, he points

out, "workers would certainly be bearing their share of the burden, as their weekly wages would be less because of the curtailment."

4. Insist that merchandise shall not be sold below cost. "There is no reason to believe that a reduction in the price of the cloth at the mill would increase the demand; in fact, the record a number of times recently has shown that there was more demand for goods at higher prices than prevails at this time."

5. The proposed labor extension plan, in Mr. Langshaw's judgment, holds no more promise of alleviating conditions than the wage cut. Even if such proposals as have been made along this line were practicable, he said, "they would not improve the situation in New Bedford compared with other districts, as all mills would finally install the same system."

6. Southern competition is not to be ignored, but conditions in the South are rapidly changing. Mr. Langshaw points out. Moreover, Northern manufacturers have gone into competition with themselves by establishing mills in the South. The cotton business here has suffered more, says Mr. Langshaw, from inefficient management than from Southern competition.

"I do not think it will take as long," he asserts, "for conditions to change in the South as it has for those who have dominated the policies of our associations, to realize where we were drifting as a consequence of our increased production and inefficiency of management in every branch of the business. The cotton business has suffered more because official salaried positions have been given to sons or friends of those who had a pull, and whose investments were negligible, without regard to qualifications in any respect. There are many who have been drawing salaries of from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year as officials in the cotton manufacturing business whom I would pension rather than have them in the employ of the Dartmouth Manufacturing corporation.

"However, here we are. What is the best thing to do? Junk the old plants, and liquidate and close plants that have not shown reasonably good results as compared with others. And all those that are equipped to run, curtail, not by stopping a portion of the machinery, but shutting down the entire plant until the production about equals the consumption."

7. Legislation to modify conditions of labor, first in Massachusetts to give the textile industry for the time being an equal chance in its fight for life; later national, to put all textile industry throughout the country on the same footing, is added by Mr. Langshaw to the list of imperative needs of the Massachusetts mills.

"New Bedford has lost its prominence and will never regain it," he says. "The question before us is to

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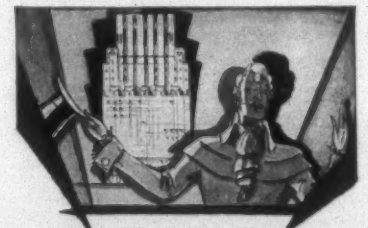
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save to some degree its past prominence. In all seriousness, I believe the textile industry in Massachusetts is doomed unless the handicap in respect to legislation is removed, or some changes made to put us on an equal basis, and as it is a fight to a finish, give the industry in Massachusetts a fair chance. Stockholders individually, mill managers, employees and all interested should endeavor to bring about some action on the part of the Legislature by referendum that would temporarily, at least, give us an equal chance in the contest.

"I do not want to be understood as favoring a higher standard than 48 hours. In fact, I think the trend should and ultimately will be the other way, but that question is not important at this issue. The Federal Government made an amendment to the constitution affecting all States in respect to what we should drink. If they can do that, it ought to be able to place restriction on the hours of labor per week, and I do not think it would cost as much to compel its observance as it has cost the government to compel observance of the 18th Amendment.

A further suggestion for legislation made by Mr. Langshaw is this:

"I believe that there should be an act of the legislation to prevent cessation of work on the part of the employees and lockout on the part of the employers until there has been hearing before a commission appointed for that purpose, which should have authority to call upon leaders on both sides to testify and answer such questions as were pertinent to the subject. This would be instructive and mold public sentiment and prevent a situation such as now prevails in New Bedford.

A sympathetic and even admiring viewpoint toward labor in the present struggle is voiced by Mr. Langshaw, contrasting interestingly with his sharp censure of his fellow manufacturers.

He admires "the loyalty of the workers to their cause, their co-operation and solidarity," he says, and considers "that they have, intellectually and in generalship for the work in hand, outclassed those who planned the reduction in wages." Despite these sentiments, however, he believes their attitude particularly on legislation, has been detrimental to themselves and the mills. This criticism applies mainly, he made clear, to their opposition to any modification of statutes controlling hours of labor.

The conduct of the workers during the strike should be judged with consideration of how serious the wage cut is to them, he says, citing historical precedents of fights for rights which the consensus of opinion now regards as justifiable.

"The problem as a consequence of the strike in respect to law and order, is serious. There are different opinions in respect to legal and moral aspects, and in passing judgment upon the most radical, it must be borne in mind that all the workers resent the reduction in wages, and as the cut in wages is very serious to many, the tension is high. Passion is not easy to control, and

judgment should be tempered with mercy.

"The responsibility for the trouble rests on those who are governed by the spirit of greed and intolerance and who will give little or no consideration to the effect of their arbitrary attitude.

"If the men who planned the reduction in wages were in the place of the workers, I do not believe they would conduct themselves any better than the most radical of the strikers.

"It is true that there must be respect for law if order is to prevail, but in all rebellions or revolutions, the laws and the customs of the land were set aside and a contest ensued. Even the larger portion of the colonists in 1776 in this country disregarded the laws, customs and traditions under which they lived. History has many records of similar moments, France and Russia in particular. Those who have disregarded humanity's rights, have failed; Napoleon in his attempt to rule the world in his generation failed; the kaiser, whose motive was to dictate conditions to other people, failed, and a government of the people, for the people and by the people will fail unless we put a curb on the impulse which governs the men who disregard the spirit of the constitution. If we approve of what has been done in any of these instances, it establishes the fact that there are occasions when extreme measures are justified if the principle involved affects a large body of people.

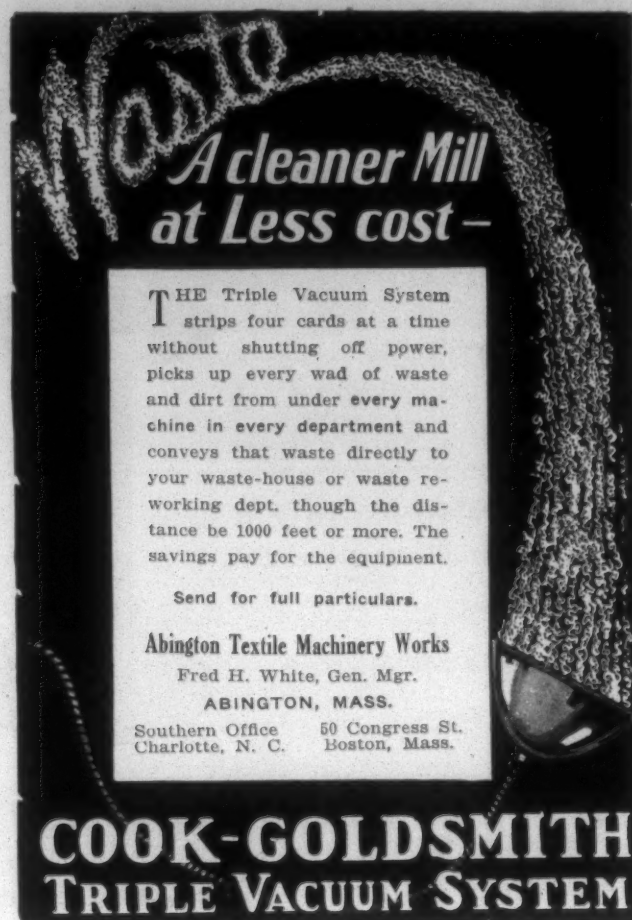
"The men who disregard the spirit of our Constitution," is one of many scathing denunciations directed at New Bedford and other manufacturers by Mr. Langshaw, who supplements his discussion of the present crisis by an arrangement of "the interlocking directorate" system of industries and financial institutions which he has so often condemned in public utterances and to which he attributes part of the ills of the city's textile industry.

The manufacturers knew long ago that labor costs and living costs were less in the South, he says. "Those facts should have had the consideration of the leaders and their associations, and if they were able they should have done something to change conditions, or have made preparations long ago to meet this competition."

Much of the existing over-production was brought about by expansion stimulated by promoters, machinery men, and commission merchants, Mr. Langshaw wrote two years ago in a letter to Secretary Hoover, men "who get their profit before the shareholder receives any consideration."

It is hardly to be expected, he says now, that the cotton machinery trust would advocate the policies he has outlined.

"Their policy," he comments, "is to sell all the machinery they can irrespective of what it may do to the cotton business. Incidentally, the best investment for the cotton business would be to buy out the cotton machinery builders, pension them off, and make its own machinery, or buy the machinery abroad, imported free or at a nominal rate of duty.



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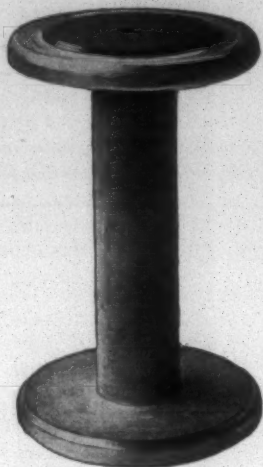


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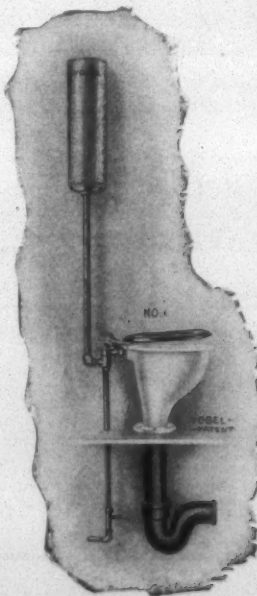
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### Discussion on Carding at Huntsville Meeting

(Continued from Page 31)

you are doing well to get within 3 grains variation.

MR. GLASS: Ours is 8 to 10 grains, I think.

C. S. DEASON, Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala.: I have more than that; I have 8 to 12 grains, especially when weighing after first stripping. If you weigh right after you strip you will get more variation.

MR. BUCHANAN: Taking a yard at a time and weighing half a can or something like that, I find it varies 8 to 10 grains. On this stripping proposition, when our stripper is going over and they have ends down on their cards at the time, we let that run over, so as to get that light out.

DAVE NEELY, Margaret Mill, Huntsville, Ala.: We have a variation of from 8 to 10 grains.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Rimmer, what should it be?

MR. RIMMER: I had a talk with several men in five mills. They say if they see a variation of 10 per cent they begin to look for trouble. This is on fine thread yarns. They say it should not vary any more than that if the laps are right.

MR. RYCKMAN: On an actual test I made I actually got 12 per cent total variation. Our card sliver weighs 65 to 66 grains.

MR. HAMES: As a rule, the second hand does the weighing. I have done this; I have taken a girl who knew nothing about it and taught her to weigh the card sliver; and I think if you would do that and have her honestly weigh it you will find a greater variation than you think you have. She weighs twenty cards a day, at certain times each day. If I note a variation on certain cards I try to find out what is wrong. I think by doing that I get better results and know what is going on in the room.

MR. RYCKMAN: Mr. Tisdale, what is your variation?

C. P. TISDALE, West Boylston Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala.: I don't know exactly, but I think as much as 10 grains on each side. That is not a regular thing, you understand.

MR. G.: Ours varies about as much as anybody's, but what we are interested in is to find some way to reduce it.

#### Evener Drawings

DAVID CLARK, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.: I was up in a mill in Massachusetts, and they use evener drawings up there. They do not throw back any laps at all; the evener drawing takes care of it. This discussion is of interest to me, because I have been to several meetings and heard exactly the same thing discussed. I do not think a man in here can take four laps and find less difference than four yards, and it often runs up to six or eight yards. After a discussion just like this in Charlotte I asked six men to go back and make a test, and they reported the same results, but agreed that a variation of within two pounds has little effect. We have a big problem there; we never have been able to get a loggerhead that does not vary on the lap. I used to grind cards myself, and of course you all know that you can not get all cards set alike. What is the use of trying to keep the laps an even length? If any man here making 23s on up will take the bobbins from one side of his spinning frame very seldom will he find less than four numbers difference, and usually from eight numbers up. We have those variations. I know a man who made a machine to roll out his lap with an even pressure, and still he found a variation of four yards in his lap.

MR. HAMES: I have measured laps supposed to be 50-yard laps and found them from 47 to 55. You will find a great big variation there if you do it honestly.

MR. RYCKMAN: We have used up all the time allowed us, so I shall now turn the meeting over to Mr. Murphy.

MR. MURPHY: The question has been asked, what can we do about these things that we know are bad? I had this thought about variation in weights. The question was asked, what do you consider all right? I would say, from the information given here, that if a man's variation in his card sliver is more than 10 grains, it is time for him to get busy and find out what is the matter. I do not say that that is perfect, but I merely say that from this meeting I gather the impression that a variation of more than 10 grains in the card sliver should be looked into. I would say, furthermore, that if the length of my lap were varying as much as some here say, I would go home and check up on my pickers. I am aware of the fact that we do get a variation in the length of lap. I do not agree with the six gentlemen of whom Mr. Clark spoke, that a two-pound variation on each side would have no effect. In my experience it did. So far as I am personally concerned, I would not dare let my laps vary two pounds from standard.

As to the matter of humidity, our mill is a heavy duck mill; consequently I prefer to put in as much water as the work will run well with at that point. The spinning room will use it; the spinning room is higher and drier, being on the top floor. As to the picker room, I think we might go slow in spending the money on putting humidifiers in our picker rooms. The question has been asked, should we have humidifiers in cloth rooms? I think we should but that we should not carry a regain or relative humidity in that cloth room that is above the normal condition of cotton.



We shall have only one session today, so as to give you a chance to get some recreation. Tomorrow we are going to discuss spinning, and if we have time we may drop back and take up some of the questions on carding that we did not reach today.

Mr. Lovill, who is the chairman of the Huntsville committee, has a few announcements to make.

The meeting then adjourned for the day.

(To be Continued)

## A Survey of a Mill City

(New Bedford Standard)

Lowell is a textile city, and like all textile cities in New England, has had its troubles. Barring the strike which has added to our woes in New Bedford, the people of Lowell have had every bit as much ground for discouragement as we have had. It is interesting, therefore, to find that a special survey of the city has revealed facts that justify confidence in the city's future as an industrial center.

The report just issued by the Commission on Necessaries of Life finds that "Lowell possesses a strategic location, a plentiful supply of non-migratory skilled workers, exceedingly low cost manufacturing facilities, living costs below the average, ample housing for thousands of families, and other industrial and economic advantages." The creation of new wealth from manufactures shows a steady gain during recent years in the industries outside textile groups. "Despite the fact that over one-half the workers employed in the cotton mills and associated industries receive only about one-third of the total wages, and more recently (have been) further reduced by wage reductions, part time employment and closed mills, the great mass of industrial workers remain loyal to this section in which they are accustomed to live and work. They appear to be patiently waiting for new management to utilize the idle manufacturing space available at very low cost."

The situation as it affects the mills is considered further as follows:

To enable their people to live more comfortably, completely and healthfully, every city seeks industries paying high wages rather than those industries paying low wages. The chief industry of Lowell—manufacture of cotton—has always been regarded as a low-wage industry where it is customary for several members of the family to work in the mills. Those mills that were unable or unwilling to change their methods and products to meet constantly changing conditions have been obliged to liquidate. Their plants, water power and other manufacturing facilities may be had at a small fraction of present-day replacement costs.

The most important thing, however, is the human element. Its customary ways of living and working have a lot to do with the permanent location of an industry. For more than 100 years the successful manufacture of textiles has been performed by Lowell workers. They understand the special problems and intricate details of this industry. If the management is at fault it can be changed. If distribution is wasteful and expensive it can be remedied.

But the workers are usually opposed to leaving the section where their families, friends and other personal interests are centered. This tends to make decentralization somewhat of an experiment rather than an easily accomplished economic movement about which there is so much talk.

The commission refers to the injury done cotton manufacturing centers in the North by derogatory propaganda, "some of which appears to be directly connected with the promotion of new Southern mills." The difficulties that beset the industry are serious, yet "from the fact that the great mass of mill workers continue to live in or near Lowell, it is evident that they expect this industry to remain firmly rooted in that city for many years to come." The conclusion is that there are many profitable opportunities in Lowell awaiting development by manufacturers and merchants, and it urges local authorities to take the lead in banishing pessimism by the issuance of a report that "would help prospective manufacturers appreciate the profitable opportunities that appear to be offered, give the people of Lowell a better understanding of its situation, and hasten its sound development."

Much of this, allowing for obvious differences between the two cities, would go for New Bedford as well as for Lowell. Here as well as there are opportunities. Some of them have been availed of by new manufacturing concerns as a result of the activity of the industrial development division of the Board of Commerce. More are available. To take stock of our resources and advantages is to revive courage and inspire confidence.

## Seapark Heads Gastonia Association

J. H. Seapark has been elected president of the Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association, succeeding A. G. Myers who served during the past year. Other officers elected at the annual meeting were: S. P. Stowe Belmont, vice-president; W. B. Rhyne, Cherryville, second vice-president. Directors for one year are: John H. Rutledge, China Grove; two years, Carl H. Potter, Tuxedo; three years, R. F. Craig, Stanley; Coit M. Robinson, Lowell; J. W. Stowe, Belmont; C. D. Welch, Cramerton; W. H. Suttentfield, Statesville.

Hold over directors are as follows: One year, R. Grady Rankin, Gastonia; Robert Goldberg, Bessemer City; Fred L. Smyre and A. K. Winget, Gastonia; two years, A. H. Huss, Cherryville; A. Q. Kale, Tuckasee; Carl A. Rudisill, Cherryville; D. P. Stowe, Belmont.

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# Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods trade continued to improve during the week. Sales of unfinished lines were larger and prices were firm at slightly higher levels. The best business was in tire fabrics and other goods used by the automobile trades and mills making these fabrics are better supplied with business than any other division of the industry. Sales of print cloths were good, being in excess of the week's production. Prices were a fourth to three-eighths cent higher. Business in sheetings for the bag trade was better than for several weeks. The record of production and sales for September is expected to show that the statistical position of the industry has been considerably improved during the month.

Curtailment in wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases is still about 25 per cent, while fine goods production is about 50 per cent below normal, due to the fact that New Bedford mills have been idle for 24 weeks. A settlement of the strike is now in prospect. Business in fine and fancy goods in the gray was larger last week and printed goods continued to sell freely.

Print cloths were stronger and sales larger.

There were sales of 64x60, 5.35 yard at 7½ cents. Some houses were quoting five-eighths, and declining to consider one-half.

Spots of 68x72, 4.75 yard, sold at 8½ cents in first hands. There was a report that second hands had sold a lot at 9 cents for actual spots. The general contract market was firm at 8½ cents.

The scarcity of spot 60x48, 6.25 yard, is becoming more pronounced. Some spots were obtained at 6½ cents, and there were orders for more, but the buyers were having difficulty in locating the goods. Contract sold at one-half, and there were some holding for five-eighths on this style.

Evidently the 72x76, 4.25 yard, had been cleaned out at 9½ cents, and the best that could be done was 9%, with some important sellers holding for three-quarters.

In sheetings a fair business in 36-inch, 5.00 yard, at 6¼, net, was done. Contracts sold at seven-eighths. For 5.50 yard, 6, net, was the market, and some quote this style at one-quarter higher; 4.70 yard sold at 7¼, net, on contract. There was business in the

40 squares, 6.15 yard, at 5¼, net. Some quote this style at one-eighth to one-quarter higher. Moreover, it was definitely reported that the 44x40 count, 6.15 yard, sold at 5%, net, and that this was the best that could be done.

Fair inquiry for goods for the last two months of the year and placing of a number of contracts in the first quarter of 1929 were reported in the market for tire fabrics, the trading being principally in carded peeler cords 23s, 5-3 ply. Prices were unchanged.

There was further stiffening of some of the prices in both carded and combed broadcloths. Non-feeler qualities of 80x60s were being generally quoted at 8¼ cents, and the common experience was that quick goods could not be readily obtained. While there were also reports of three-quarters for feeler-motion makes, some were asking seven-eighths, and one or two, with no goods to offer before November, nominally quoted even money.

In the Fall River print cloth market, heavy sales of 36-inch low count constructions on contract the latter part of the week increased the weekly sales to slightly better than 55,000 pieces. This is the best week in some months and with contract business reported showing a decided improvement within the past few days, a better feeling exists in the market. There has been moderate trading in the regular wide standards with the fine goods division showing added interest.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10½
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings, 3-yd.	11¼
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd. 56x60s.	9½
Brown sheetings, stand.	12¼
Tickings, 8-oz.	21-22½
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10½
Standard prints	9

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed an improving tendency during the week. While actual business, as far as large future contracts, was not large, buyers did increase the size of their smaller orders and a larger number of consumers were in the market. A larger total business was done and inquiry continued active. Prices were firmer at a slight advance. The best business was done at mid-week, sales falling off again with the decline in cotton at the week-end. All in all, the developments were encouraging and both yarn houses and spinners are more optimistic. They believe that yarn business at least shows signs of a healthy revival.

Weavers and insulators were good buyers and the knitters were more interested in their future supplies. The improvement in sales of cotton goods and knitted products is being gradually reflected in the yarn market and holds promise of more active business. A considerable amount of irregularity continues to be noted in prices. While spinners generally were firmer, some cheaper sales were reported here. As the week closed, many spinners were reluctant to quote and in many instances prices were regarded as nominal.

It is evident that market stocks of some of the carded numbers have been let run down to the point where only a few thousand pounds are available in some quarters for spot delivery. One house, which ordinarily maintains a fairly broad assortment of stock yarns, stated that it has on hand locally not more than 25,000 pounds, to any one count, on the average, and in no case more than 100,000 pounds.

Consumers' supplies, as has been reported frequently of late, are in many cases just barely sufficient to permit half-time operations with about one week's supply of yarns, users relying on the continuous receipt of small lots. Where there is interruption even for a few days of this supply, hurried efforts are made to get deliveries pushed along. In the meantime, customers have been taking a fair amount of new business, yarn dealers assert, and this week they have not only been forced to raise their bids for yarn, but have found that spot supplies in the market are limited.

Southern Single Skeins	
4s-8s	33
10s	33½
14s	34½
16s	34
20s	36
24s	38

26s	40
40s	43½
Southern Two-ply Skeins	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
16s	35½
20s	37
24s	37½
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49
50s	58½
Southern Single Warps	
4s-8s	33½
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½
40s	49½
Southern Two-ply Warps	
8s	33
10s	34
12s	34½
14s	35
16s	35½
20s	36½
24s	38
26s	38½
30s	40½
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones	
8s	32½
10s	33½
14s	34
16s	34½
18s	34
20s	35
22s	36
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39½
40s	47½
Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler	
8s	44
10s	48
12s	53
16s	55
20s	56
24s	62
26s	66
30s	76
40s	87
Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns	
8-12s	46
20s	48
30s	53
36s	54
38s	56
40s	57
50s	60
60s	65
70s	80
80s	85
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones	
10s	42
12s	42½
16s	43½
22s	46
24s	47½
26s	48½
28s	49½
38s	52½
40s	54½
50s	60
60s	65
70s	75

## Finds Lancashire Marketing Antiquated

Manchester, Eng. — The Cotton Yarn Association has issued a special memorandum to its members, criticizing the present cotton costings as crude and misleading, and denouncing Lancashire's marketing system as antiquated.

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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as dyer, bleacher, chemist, on cotton goods. 21 years experience on gingham, awning and ticking; can dye sulphur vat, mineral and vegetable. Age 42. Best of references. No. 5502.

WANT position as overseer weaving, carding or spinning; well experienced and best of references. No. 5503.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant to superintendent, or carding and spinning. Qualified, experienced, reliable. No. 5504.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience; will be at liberty after August 25th. No. 5505.

overseer large department, — either  
WANT position as superintendent or as carding, spinning, weaving or cloth room. Would accept position of traveling salesman of mill supplies. No. 5506.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in spinning; age 34; I. C. S. graduate; will go anywhere. No. 5507.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer, or as stenographer and cost accountant. Experienced dobby designer, and fancy weaver; well educated and want position where there is a chance of advancement. No. 5508.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as second hand in large mill. Age 37. One year on fancy weaves, six years overseer cloth room. I. C. S. graduate. Will go anywhere. No. 5509.

WANT position as overseer carder or spinner or both in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate; experienced; married and no bad habits. Am a North Carolina boy. No. 5510.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or spooling, twisting, warping and beaming. Prefer carding and spinning, and would like to go to Okla. or Ark. No. 5511.

WANT position as superintendent of a yarn mill; eight years on present position as superintendent. Good record and best references. No. 5512.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding, spinning or weaving in large mill. Most of experience on plain sheeting. Age 36. On present job 10 years. Married but no children. No. 5513.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. Would consider position as second hand in weaving in large mill. 20 years experience on dobby weaves and silk. Age 50. Two in family work in mill. No. 5514.

WANT position as general office assistant. Young woman, age 26, graduate Limestone College and of Draughn Business College. Two years in mill office as shipping clerk and assistant book-keeper. Understand all office and clerical work. No. 5515.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Experienced, practical and efficient. Best of references. No. 5516.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer in cotton mill. More than ten years experience in some of the largest shops in the South. Haxe building experience and understand large turbines. No. 5517.

WANT position as napper and cloth room overseer. Age 37; 18 years experience on sheetings, drills, denims, osnaburgs and canton flannels. Experienced napper and finisher. No. 5518.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Familiar with all kinds white goods. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Best references. No. 5519.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning in large mill, or both in medium sized mill. Ten years on present job. Best references. No. 5520.

WANT position as overseer fancy weaving. Experienced on C. & K. and Stafford automatic looms. Good hand to start up new or reconstruct old machinery. Well educated and good references. No. 5521.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with fancies and colored work, but prefer large yarn mill for a change. No. 5522.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5523.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning or both. Familiar with white and colored work. Age 36. Best of references. No. 5524.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving; experienced on all kinds of white and fancy goods. Now employed but want larger job. No. 5525.

WANT position as superintendent; understand plain and fancy goods. Would like a mill on fancies. Can save money for any mill. Best of references. No. 5526.

WANT position as engineer. Want mill seeking engineering advice, mill layout, etc., to write to me. Have no connection with any machinery builder or public utility. Want to serve a chain of mills. Best references. No. 5527.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Eight years on plain and fancy goods. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5528.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 20 years experience on sheetings, drill duck, sateen, moleskin, seat covers, towels, chambrays, gingham, etc., on all kinds of looms. Age 40 and good references. No. 5529.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill. Superintendent in present position eleven years. Familiar with buying and selling. Best references. No. 5530.

WANT position as fixer of fly frames, or as second hand in carding, or card grinder. 15 years experience. Have other help for the mill. No. 5531.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Know the work from ground up on print cloth sheeting drills and colored work. Eleven years as superintendent and manager for one mill which was sold; left me unemployed. Age 49, good references. Married. No. 5532.

WANT position as superintendent. Familiar with jacquard and fine silk weaves as well as all others. Thoroughly capable experienced and efficient. Best of references. No. 5533.

WANT position as overseer carding. Eleven years experience, and best of references as to character and ability. No. 5534.

WANT position as superintendent yarn or plain weave mill, any size. Would accept position as carder or spinner in large mill. If any chance for advancement soon. Ten years as superintendent on present job. Age 37, best of references. No. 5535.



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The 10-trip ticket . . . . .	\$1.00						
The 20-trip ticket . . . . .	2.00						
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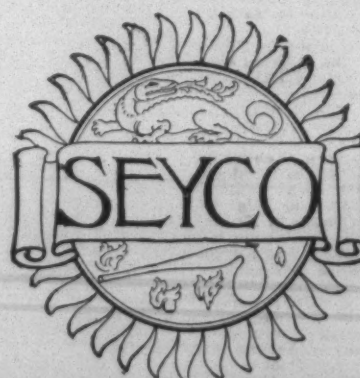
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# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 4, 1928.

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### ALICEVILLE, ALA.

#### News From The Alabama Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Don't guess you know where we are, but you must come and see; we are down near the Mississippi line at one of the prettiest little mill villages you ever saw—or at least, will be, when all the homes get filled up and we get flowers planted.

They hope to be able to start the wheels rolling in a few weeks.

Our superintendent is W. E. Rambow, with Jack Whiting as carder and spinner, and J. B. Wingard as overseer weaving, slashing and cloth room.

W. E. Rambow, wife and son, Earl, motored to Birmingham, Ala., for the week-end, and reported a very nice time.

J. B. Wingard and L. C. Wingard went fishing Saturday afternoon and brought back a "Molley" about four inches long.

### MUSQUITO.

### CLAYTON, N. C.

#### Rock Fish Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on 60 hours per week; and this cool September weather is urging preparation for "winter wood and woollens."

The wedding bells rang merrily Saturday, September 22nd, when Miss Pearl Churchill became the bride of Mr. Howard Wood Johnson. The ceremony was performed in the brides home, 8 Central St., in the presence of her parents and a few friends. We all wish them unalloyed happiness and prosperity.

Aunt Becky, your new story certainly starts off in an exceptionally interesting way, and we shall all look forward to the coming of our paper, with eager anticipation.

I am planning to attend the Exposition in Greenville, and shall want an extra big plate of dinner, October 17th.

Here's hoping I get there, and that we will have a grand good time at your correspondents' dinner.

JACK THE BULL SLINGER.

### HARTWELL, GA.

#### Hartwell Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am happy to say that our people are enjoying good health and everything is moving along nicely in our community.

Mrs. Pearson, of Easley, S. C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. O. Rogers and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Burden had as their guest last Sunday, the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bobo and sister, Mrs. Will Lovern, of Anderson, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Williams and Mrs. Otto King, were Sunday visitors to the latter's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker, in Ninety-Six, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Banister and children, were the guests Sunday, of the latter's mother, Mrs. Skelton, at Flat Shoals.

Mr. and Mrs. Clate Elrod were visitors to Anderson S. C., last week-end.

### A GEORGA PEACH.

### LOCKHART, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mills are still running on full time with plenty of help. Am planning big on meeting the bunch on October 17th, so you be sure and put my name in the pot. My boss said I could be off a day for the Textile Show but he did not know about the 17th; I think I can out talk him on that.

Our high school foot ball team plays Inman High here next Saturday afternoon. We hope to see our husky lads win.

Our superintendent, Mr. F. D. Lockman, and Mr. Joe Meggs, spent the first week of this month down

in the lower part of the State fox hunting. They claim that they caught fifteen, but I did not see them so am just passing it on. But they did bring one real large grey back alive, and turned him loose a few nights later; most everybody in town was out to hear the race, but some was disappointed because they claimed that they could not hear the race for the dogs barking.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, section man in spinning department, who has been in Government hospital for the past two months, is back on his job and says he is feeling fine.

TOP.

### WAXHAW, N. C.

#### Waxhaw Mill News

We are glad to say our mill has started up again running on full time; we were all glad to hear the whistle again as we were tired resting.

Mrs. Julie Aldridge spent Sunday, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Blythe.

Our Sunday school is still on a boom; prayer meeting on Sunday night, and Thursday night. We have a good choir, and we sure do enjoy their fine singing.

Waxhaw has had plenty rain the past week, with some hard wind, but no serious damage done except to crops.

Mr. Bert Presley has moved his family to North Monroe, where they are working in the Manetta Cotton Mill.

Aunt Becky, hope to meet you and all the correspondents in Greenville on the 17th of October; sure will enjoy being with you all.

Mrs. Vines, of Great Falls, is spending some time in Waxhaw.

Grandma Mullis was 97 years old on the 14th of September; her children, grand children, relatives and friends gather with her and made it a pleasant day, by giving her a fine dinner, and kind wishes.

EULA.



## Becky Ann's Own Page

### CORRESPONDENTS HEARD FROM

At this writing, the following have notified us that they will attend the dinner to be given in honor of our correspondents, Wednesday, October 17th, at Imperial Hotel, Greenville, S. C.:

Gee McGee Anderson, S. C.  
"Little Willie," Selma, Ala.  
"Tony," Caroleen, N. C.  
"Learning More," Huntsville, Ala.  
"Pollyanna," Cherokee Falls, S. C.  
Chas. Curry, York, S. C.  
W. A. Hunt, Langley, S. C.  
Jack the Bull Slinger," Clayton, N. C.

"Georgia Peach," Hartwell, Ga.  
"Georgia Cracker," Fries, Va.  
"Mollie," Waxhaw, N. C.  
"Top," Lockhart, S. C.  
"Slim," Rhodhiss, N. C.

There are five States represented in the above, and we hope to hear from more correspondents right away, who want their "names in the pot." We want you all with us.

Aunt Becky.

### HARDEST JOBS IN THE WORLD

Drilling holes in macaroni.  
Trying to catch rats by making a noise like cheese.  
Teaching a fly to make question marks instead of periods.  
Trying to scratch your right elbow with your right hand.  
For an elephant to kick a flea in the shins.  
Stuffing a rat hole full of butter with a red hot awl.  
Trying to blow a hole in a mosquito with a howitzer.  
Serving as doctor at "The Birth of a Nation."  
Quenching an elephant's thirst with an eye dropper.  
Killing fleas on a fly with a ball bat.  
Pulling a flea's whiskers with a pair of ice tongs.  
Bail out Niagara Falls with a sieve.  
Shooting a pimple off a flea's nose with an old-fashioned musket.

### FLEAS.

It has long been a mooted question whether Noah really saw to it that two fleas marched into the ark in proper line and order, or whether they cadallaced in on the back of one of the hounds.

Not being a dog that question has worried me very little—only at certain times. The question that has worried me some is the boll weevil one. Did Noah really let those things in or did they do him as they are doing the farmers in general, just take possession of things and tell him to go begging?

Were there any boll weevils at the time of the sailing of the ark? There was no such thing as cotton known to man at that time and cotton is the only food of the boll weevil.

Think it over. It is a deep subject.—Ware Shoals Life.

### A MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-bye baby upon the bough,  
You got your milk from a certified cow  
Before your eugenic young parents were wed  
They had decided how you should be fed.  
Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree-top.  
If grandmother trots you, you tell her to stop.  
Shun the trot-horse that your grandmother rides,  
It will surely work harm to your little insides.  
Mama's scientific—she knows all the laws—  
She kisses her darling through carbolized gauze.  
Rock-a-bye baby; don't wriggle and squirm;  
Nothing is near you that looks like a germ.

### OILERS

Now this is to the oilers—  
Most important in the mills;  
For if they do the oiling right,  
They sure will cut the bills.  
For oil is quite expensive.  
Then do not sling it around;  
Put a drop or two into the holes;  
Machines weren't made to drown.  
So put the oil into the holes,—  
That is the proper place;  
It doesn't take so very much  
To make the bearings safe.  
But if you keep on pouring  
Just to see it pour,—  
It will go where it's not needed  
On machines and on the floor.  
Now if you had to buy it;  
You'd think of saving more,  
So put the oil where needed.  
And keep it off the floor.

J. T. D.

McComb, Miss.

### THE MEAN THING.

Wife: "John, there is someone in the pantry and I've just made a pie."

Hubby: "Well, it's all right with me as long as he don't die in the house."

### MR. CLARK OR "LITTLE WILLIE" SHALL HAVE THE JOB

Hartwell, Ga.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I appreciate and accept your kind invitation to dinner October 17th. I

know I shall enjoy meeting you and all the other correspondents. I hope GEE McGEE will make us a talk, but I've been wondering who'll be brave enough to ask him! Perhaps "LittleWillie" may.

GEORGIA PEACH.

### NEWTON, N. C.

My Dear Mrs. Thomas:

Just a line or two to let you know how much we enjoy the HOME SECTION and your wonderful stories. It's hard to tell which story is the best.

We certainly did enjoy the pictorial issue; your correspondents are all fine looking people.

Mrs. Thomas didn't you write a story once called "Bobby's Bonus?" If so, do hurry and start it in the HOME SECTION.

Best wishes for continued success in your wonderful work.

I am very sincerely,

MRS. J. C. McFALLS.

### GREENVILLE, S. C.

#### Parker District Chrysanthemum Show

Plans are now being formed for the annual Parker district chrysanthemum show to be held in October or early in November, the exact date to be fixed later, according to Geo. Briggs, district horticulturist.

Growers are now being instructed in proper feeding of buds so as to develop the most attractive flowers. Mr. Briggs is urging every one to care for the buds during the next two or three weeks. After that time, it will be too late.

Now is the time to begin feeding the buds with liquid manure or nitrate of soda in water. All buds should be removed from a stalk except the main bud on the top, if large blooms are to be expected, he said.

At the show this fall, there will probably be a table for amateurs, as there has been objections to beginners having to compete with more experienced growers in the show. Other innovations will be introduced, Mr. Briggs said.

There will be approximately 50 varieties of chrysanthemums entered in the show, he expects. The Riverside community is taking particular interest in the flowers.

### GASTONIA, N. C.

#### Smyre Mill News

The Busy Bee Club was delightfully entertained Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. S. A. Lanier. Games and contests were enjoyed.



followed by refreshments consisting of a salad course with coffee and ice cream and cake, served by the hostess. The following club girls were present: Misses Marie Lynn, Ollie Hurst, Nell and Edna Ewing, Sudie Hutchins, Evelyn and Louise Weaver, Hazel Queen, Lillian Baker, Mona, Mabel and Gertrude Joy, Fannie Bryant, Elizabeth Strange, Clara Moten, and Alice Herring. The invited guests were Misses Elizabeth Price, Lucille Cox and Ersie Ratchford.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smith and children, Betty Sue and Blakey, Jr., were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt at the home of Mrs. Leonhardt's parents Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland.

Inez Whitener celebrated her eleventh birthday Saturday afternoon at the home of her aunt, Mrs. N. W. Holland from 3:30 to 5:30. Games were played and a reading was given by Jane Alice Dilling, and a song by Dean Vanpelt, all of which were enjoyed by the children. Ice cream and cake and mints were served by Mrs. Holland, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt. The guests were: Margaret and Helen Ross Cox, Jane Alice Dilling, Elizabeth, Doris and Evelyn Strange, Mae Devinney, Pearl Dagenhart, Inez, Irma Tom and Nettie Joy, Dean Vanpelt, Evelyn Roberts, Bobbie Harris of Lowell, Jack and Nell Whitener, and Ralph Barrett of West Gastonia.

Miss Fuschia McGinnas returned to her home here the latter part of last week after spending two weeks with relatives in Cherryville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyrice King of East Gastonia were the week-end guests of Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. T. A. Joy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Frye, and children, Pauline, Dean, K. B. and Arleen, Mrs. A. L. Hendrick and small daughters, Rachel and Carolyn spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. Frye's brother, Mr. Claud Frye of the Mutual Mill Community.

Mr. H. G. Sneed and small son, Guy, Jr., were the guests Sunday, of Mr. Sneed's parents of Cherryville, N. C.

Miss Jenny Gilbert has returned home after spending last week with her sister, Mrs. Frank Painter, of Canton, N. C.

Mrs. Laura Whitener and children, Basil and Inez spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Whitener of West Gastonia.

Mrs. Lou Wilson of Bessemer City spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland.

Mr. M. C. Ewing has been quite sick for the past two weeks and is not yet able to return to his work.

Mr. and Mrs. James Farris and children of Gaffney, S. C., spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Jenkins will be glad to know that their small son, Billy, is recovering nicely after an operation in Charlotte, last week.

#### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

##### News From All Around Town. Polly Wins Prizes on Dahlias, Again

The mills are all on full time here with the exception of the Dilling, which stood again last week; but it is hoped that this will be the last—for a while at least.

Mr. D. C. Cunningham died at his home at the Dilling Mill early Saturday morning, and the body was carried to Sylvia his old home for burial, Sunday. Rev. W. N. Cook, pastor of the Second Baptist church here, had charge of the service. A large number of relatives and friends from here attended.

The Cleveland County Fair has been on at Shelby and I think everybody from here has attended; and by the way, Aunt Becky I got two first prizes on my flowers. I had best dahlias, and best cut flowers. Of course the cut flowers were mostly dahlias with some late gladioli.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney and children were Shelby visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. W. N. Cook has gone to Webster, N. C., to spend some time with her mother; Rev. Cook accompanied her Monday returning Tuesday.

Mrs. Nell Cobb has returned home after visiting her husband in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and son, Yales, spent the week-end at Waynesville, N. C. Mrs. Conner's mother Mrs. J. A. Davis, returned home with them to spend the winter.

Mrs. L. E. Conner, Mrs. J. B. Conner and children, and Mrs. Stucca and son, of Bessemer City, were Kings Mountain visitors Friday.

Aunt Becky, I sure would like to be with you all at Greenville, but guess you may count me out, for I will not be able to be there.

POLLY.

(Oh Polly! And we want you so.—Aunt Becky.)

#### BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Have been absent and very busy the past two weeks. The pictorial issue was fine. It must have been some task to get such a collection so nicely lined up.

It is quite cool here; summer is almost out of sight around the corner with winter in close behind.

We have some sickness, but good Dr. Collins is always ready to relieve our aches and pains.

We had an enjoyable tent show last Saturday night; had a great time buying prize candy. Messrs. Lance Whitley and John Henson were quite lucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Biant Duke and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hanson received a package each from the Stork Express, recently—both packages were labeled "Boy." The package received by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hodge, was "a girl."

Our school has opened, with Miss Wynder, principal, assisted by Miss Wilson,—both well qualified teachers—single and good looking.

We still play ball, and Saturday, Hickory Level lost to our boys 9 to 6. We appreciate the help and attendance of the Sargent boys. Mr. Bill Sisk, our score keeper is leaving us this week, much to our regret; he has been such a good sport.

"Aunt Zeb" is already in love with the new story. In fact, she likes everything of yours that she has read.

UNCLE ZEB.

(Aren't you coming to our dinner?—Aunt Becky.)

#### LAURENS, S. C.

##### Watts Mill Annual Fair.

Plans are being made for the annual fair at Watts Mill. This fair is put on by the service director, Miss Bettie Richards, and is to be held on October 19 and 20, at the community house at Watts Mill.

The fairs heretofore have been great successes but this one is going to have some unusual features that will distinguish it and make it a greater success, it is believed.

##### Club Has Moonlight Outing.

The C. T. U. Club of Watts Mill went to Davis Spring on a moonlight hike and weiner roast. There were about thirty-five or forty girls and boys in the crowd.

After hiking in the cool, crisp, autumn air all were right there when time came to roast the weiners around the fire that was prepared for that use. If eating "hot dogs" is any sign of a person having a good time, they all had it for every one showed signs of enormous appetites.

#### UNIONTOWN ALA.

##### Hope is the Anchor of the Soul.

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is the saddest time of the year to me. Leaves begin to fall; flowers die. But that little word with four letters (Hope), is half of the battle; we will plant flowers again next year.

It is wonderful to think about a trip to Greenville S. C., to your dinner. I hope every correspondent can be there; I would like so much



to meet all of my "Cousins;" Aunt Becky, if one of us should not get to come, please see that the absent one gets a badge. How I would love to shake hands with you and Mr. Clark.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Andrews, a fine boy. (Another ball player.)

Mr. Theo Pibil, Mr. R. T. Yelverton and Mr. Autry Funderburk motored to Birmingham to attend the State Fair.

Mr. Frank Harris spent the week-end in Selma with loved ones.

Glad to have Mr. Lamar Callaway back in our community.

Mr. Albert Nance is riding around in a Ford.

Mr. Wiley Ray and Miss Louise Wabington were married Saturday. Master G. B. Phares, Jr., spent Wednesday afternoon with F. E. Russell, Jr.

Mr. Donald Saltonstall is very sick with malaria; his many friends hope to have him out among them soon.

Mr. Lolly, who has been here for many years, past his sixty-third mile post Wednesday. He received lots of nice presents; one was a nice suit of clothes. Hope he may pass many more mile posts.

Mr. Amos Jackson is down among his friends quite often.

Messrs. Geo. and Bob Bragg, of Huntsville, Ala., visited our town this week. Mr. Albert Bragg, who hasn't been feeling so well, went home with his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Funderburk and children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nance and little daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller and son, motored to Birmingham, Ala., to attend the State Fair.

BILLY JOE.

#### RHODHISS N. C.

I am writing to let you know that I wouldn't miss the dinner at Greenville, October 17th, for anything; so have me a "hot dog" or anything—I am not particular; I will be satisfied just to see Gee McGee get on the outside of those 3 extras, and the "Cracker" devour that soup.

We are still running full time and progressing more and more in every way, day by day.

Mr. McRay, the I. C. S. representative, came over from Hickory last Monday night, and put on a free moving picture show for the boosters club, which was greatly enjoyed.

We are organizing an I. C. S. study club, and will start a night school.

Mr. T. L. Benfield, our efficient spinner, in No. 2 mill, is the happiest man I most ever saw; it happened to be a girl this time!

Mr. G. E. Stephens, our cloth room overseer, says he thinks the o'possum crop is going to be good this fall and if he will let the writer go with him hunting, we may not

find time to write any more till the season closes!

Our selling agents from New York, visited our mills the 27th, and didn't have a thing but praise for our mills and product.

SLIM.

(Sure you'll have to keep us informed on the number of 'possums caught.—Aunt Becky.)

#### TARBORO, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I always enjoy a visit to this place. You will remember that on my visit here, about a year ago, I spent the week-end with Superintendent S. L. McCracken, and ate so much my car refused to carry me away. You remember I told you about Mr. McCracken having to rope my machine and pull me off his premises. Well I guess he was afraid of me this time, ha! ha!

##### Hart Mills

The new addition has been finished and new machinery is being installed. Every machine, except opening room, has been moved, so that the carding would be together, and likewise the spinning. There's one big weave room, and everything so nice, and clean. They expect to start up October 15th with everything new except the bosses; new paint and new heating system—all nice as can be.

S. L. McCracken, is general superintendent; Noah Baker, carder; W. S. Rochester, spinner; W. H. Harris, weaver; J. C. Lane, general overseer; L. L. Hayes, master mechanic; (Have forgotten name of the cloth room overseer).

##### Fountain Mills.

This mill runs day and night, with S. L. McCracken, general superintendent; W. D. Thornburg, carder; C. J. Tripp, spinner; W. D. Burnett, weaver; J. V. Mauney, overseer cloth room; Albert Wall, night carder; Jim Lewis, night spinner; J. W. Gilly, night weaver. L. L. Hales, master mechanic.

Aunt Becky, you would enjoy a visit to Tarboro, and to these fine people.

W. H. STILL.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimack Plant

Dear Aunt Becky:

If you ever meet some one who wears a smile that won't rub off, you may know he is from Merrimack.

Our folks sure are prize winners this week. Mr. E. E. Parker won a hundred-dollar silver set, for getting most J. R. O. U. A. M. members, and Fred Drawhorn and Ross Parker won first prizes at the fair for running and jumping.

Sorry to report W. S. Morrison on the sick list again this week.

Odie F. Bell and Elvina Louise Wilson have answered the last roll call since our former letter.

Coach Medley, is whipping a lot of huskies into shape for foot ball, with some good games on schedule.

Girls are real smart when they marry and don't change their names, as was the case of Dale Brown to Dovie Brown.

Will Crabtree spent last week in the country.

Miss Orie Certain has returned after spending the summer with her parents in Tenn.

Night school started Monday night. The teachers are: Mr. G. W. Lehman, spinning; Mr. H. S. Price, carding; Mr. P. H. O'Neil, weaving; Mr. — Dill, mechanical drawing and Miss Turetan, domestic science and art.

LEARNING MORE.

#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

##### American Spinning Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

All the attractions will not be at the Exposition Hall, the week of October 15th. We are to have a community fair October 19th, and our Girls Sewing Club is busy making dresses for the Fashion Show, in connection with the fair. The dresses are made of our own mill products, and are going to open the eyes of people to the beauty and utility of our cotton goods. Miss McReynolds, Parker District Home Economics teacher, and Miss Cora Dodson, are superintending this display.

The ladies of our community have been working and planning all summer for the fair, and will have lots of canned goods and other evidences of thrift, on display.

Misses Lillian Hollingsworth with her winsome manner and charm, and Ruth Taylor who is well known for her piquant wit and beauty, will represent the Spinning Company in a pageant on October 17 under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Arrangements have been made for a Bible course for young men over sixteen years of age each Sunday afternoon at three o'clock at the community house.

When Spring again awakens, the grounds of the community house will be transformed into a veritable flower garden, for hundreds of bulbs shrubs and seeds have been purchased and are being planted. A rose garden will form the background of an immense pagoda, sheltered with trained jasmine vines with cannas and other bright hued flowers in the foreground and a crescent of lovely red and orange tulips.



## For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Captain, you know I've never had any training for such work. I'm sure I couldn't give satisfaction," said Emily, tremulously.

"But you've got so much of something better—good, practical sense," returned the old man, "that I'd vouch for you anywhere. And I can give you instructions.

"It's good of you to say that, dear friend," returned Emily. "And I do thank you for the offer. Will you wait a day or two for my answer? I may decide to try it."

"Certainly, my friend. Of course, you want to talk it over with Sam. By the way, I think it's grand of him to be willing to give you up to the children. But what is it that a man will not sacrifice for his dear ones? I have not seen him lately. Give him my regards."

"Sam has been very busy gathering," she answered. "I do wish he wouldn't work so hard."

"He's certainly very energetic; a fine man, too, as ever lived," said the old man, as they passed out, and said good-bye he to go to the mill, she to make a few purchases and a deposit in the bank, and then a short call on her sister. But she was home, in her every-day attire and busy about dinner, when the hungry cotton pickers came in. If she had been missed no one referred to it, and dinner passed off pleasantly. Sam Trent felt that the atmosphere was clearing. He had hurt one of his fingers and lingered after the children had started for the field to have it "doctored." Emily was just as careful and tender as ever, binding brown sugar and turpentine to the wound, telling him to be careful about getting dew in it. He smiled this thanks, caught one of her fingers and held it as she finished the job and asked persuasively:

"And how about it now, Emily? Has your mind changed since yistidy?"

"No, Sam—only it's grown just twenty-four hours stronger," softly.

"Too bad, too bad!" he sighed, dropping her hand, "for that's just the way I feel, too. I think you are wrong, Emily."

"And I know you are, Sam. If you were so poor you couldn't, I wouldn't expect anything; but you are more than able; besides, it is your duty as a father."

"Duty!" and what is your duty as a wife? Have you forgot that you promised to love, honor and obey?" a little sarcastically.

"Love is a rare plant; it can grow a long time—but not always, Sam, without tender care and cultivation. No woman can honor a man who makes her and her children slaves to greed and avarice, and God doesn't expect her to obey a man of that type, I'm sure. But, were it

## They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

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## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### My Home Among the Bram-brews.

I was raised in the backwoods and I don't care who knows it. There are several ways to prove that I was brought up in the sticks. In the first place, what I do and say at the present time proves that I was and still am now a native stickman.

We had guinea pie pretty often. That is evidence that we lived in the backwoods. And we boys went in our shirt-tails: that's more proof of the same thing. We drank our butter-milk out of tin cups and sopped our 'lasses out of tin plates, and there you are again.

I never saw any underwear until I was 17 years old, and the pair I saw then did not belong to any member of our family. Three years later I saw an undershirt. I slept in a "trundle-bed" the first five years of my life. That was backwoods for you. I never saw a mattress till I was grown, but have crawled out of straw ticks a thousand times. A bed spring was unknown. A pillow was useless, and there weren't any.

We kept several dogs. Had to. Rabbits were part of our living. A squirrel had very little chance to become grown in our neighborhood. And we cut bee trees occasionally. There's your backwoods again. We kept a yoke of oxen. A dime was a side show, and I never went to any of them more than twice before I took up spelling. And these dimes were not spent.

We swapped pullets for salt and pepper. We sent a ham up for a bolt of "narred-homespun." We knew what sugar was, but most of our knowledge came from hear-say sources. We wore boots when the thermometer was a few degrees below freezing. It took three hours to get our boots on and 4 hours to get 'em off, so we rarely ever pulled 'em off. They didn't seem to take up much room in the bed. There were only four of us boys to the bed.

Now, fellows, it's this way: kids who had chicken pie and candy when they wanted it, were big folks and lived out near a railroad. But guinea pie was different. Collards were our dessert. Cornbread was our pastry dish. Raw potatoes were our fruit, and onions were our nuts. We got plent to eat always and were satisfied.

We had our castor oil seasons. We heard of a doctor once, but never saw one. We chewed pine "ross-um" and liked it. We smoked cross vine when well hid. We dug bait and fished. We didn't mind about flies. We chewed "slicky-ellum." We didn't know that anybody had anything better than we were having. Those were good times. I was "histed" in the thickets and ain't sorry. I can better appreciate ice cream and rocking chairs by being an ex-stickman. That's all.

not for the children I'd go on till the end, without a word of complaint or protest."

"You're sayin' mighty hard things, Emily, an' it seems to me there's something still harder back of your words. Do you mean to say that I've not been good to you? I've done the best I could—an' I hain't never quarrelled with you. I've worked hard an' saved for you an' the children—"

"That's what I thought, Sam, when I asked you to send them to school," with a dry smile.

"But—I—may die an' leave you—an' that's why I want to save—"

"Take out a thousand dollars insurance on yourself, Sam, and let's enjoy what we have now," came the answer, half palyful, half serious.

"I ain't goin' to spend nothing on makin' fools of Paul and Paula," doggedly. "They know enough now,—more'n enough. You can't do nothin' without my say so an' money," triumphantly.

"Can't I? I can do what I said I'd do, if you force me to it." And she looked him squarely in the eyes.

"You wouldn't dare! Woman, don't try me too far!" And Sam Trent's gray eyes were dark with suppressed feeling.

"Let's not quarrel, Sam. Surely, we can talk things over sensibly as two people should, and not lower ourselves to the standard of vulgarity."

"Now, you're talkin' sense," the man sighed in great relief, his face clearing perceptibly. "I'm not much on the talk; but Emily, you know I think the world of you, an' I don't want us to have no fallin' out."

"I'd hate awfully for the children to know about it," came the low answer as Emily Trent's tear-dimmed eyes turned wistfully toward the field. "We can all be so happy together, Sam, if you only will agree to my proposition."

"Good heaven! There you go again, when I thought the subject was settled. Emily, you don't really mean that you won't give it up?"

"I can't, Sam; I want the children fitted to stand up and make a square fight with the world. I don't want Paula to ever be forced into a marriage for convenience."

"So you married me for convenience, did you?"

Emily was startled as Sam Trent glared down into her frightened eyes and demanded an answer. This was a new Sam!

"Did you?"

"I did you a great injustice, Sam," came the answer, from trembling lips, "but I know I've made you a good wife—I've done my duty always."

"And I threw Molly Dean over for you," came the answer from white lips, "a girl who loved me! We are both punished."

"Did you love her, Sam?"

"An' I've been so proud of you!" he murmured.



"You've never told me so!" she answered miserably.

"I thought you knew," he replied, staring over her head out toward the hills.

Then, as he started out, Emily caught his arm, and faced him, a great lump in her throat and sorrow in her heart:

"Let's settle the question at issue, Sam."

"It's settled," shortly.

"How? Do the children go to school?"

"They do not!"

"Then you know what to expect. Forgive me Sam, and don't ever let the children know we quarrelled."

"I don't care, who knows it! I don't care for anything any more." And Sam Trent thrust her clinging fingers loose from his shirt, and left the house.

Emily Trent leaned against the door facing and watched his retreating figure. His head and shoulders were erect, his step was quick and firm, while his broad back seemed a bill board proclaiming "war." She realized as never before that a great man had been spoiled by ignorance and prejudice—a man of whom education and training would have made a prince among men. What a strong will he possessed!

"Oh," she said, "When strong wills clash it is terrible! He forced me to an awful step! Soon the whole county will be gossiping about our separation, unless Sam will listen to reason and let it appear to be a mutual agreement and arrangement for the sake of the children. God help me—God help us both!"

All her life Eliy Trent had kept up the habit of going to the Bible for comfort in time of trouble, or help in time of doubt. No she arose with a prayer on her lips and going to the reading table picked up her Bible, closed her eyes, opened it and with eyes still closed put her fingers down on the page, then looked to see what the message would be:

"And Jesus knew their thoughts and said unto them: Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand. (Math. 12:25).

Emily Trent read and re-read the scripture,—words of her Lord,—sat down with arms resting on the table and bowed her head upon them.

"How can a house stand when the foundation is rotten?" argued Emily. "Sam and I—or was I alone to blame?—have built upon the sand and now the storms are coming! Oh, if the foundation had been love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance! We were reasonably happy at first, and if Sam had had more ambition or I less, we would have gone on quietly to the end, without a jar. Were it not for the children I would never murmur. For myself I care not. Oh, God, teach me Thy will," was her soul cry.

She thought of the thrilling little story of the mother who was lost in the mountain and how when the snow fell, winds howled and cold penetrated:

## IGNORANCE

If there is an over-supply of any one thing in this world it is ignorance. There are all kinds and forms of ignorance about us, and to tell the truth, most all of us are afflicted with it. Millions upon millions of people are so ignorant they have to work for a living.

If you find a family anywhere that does not take a newspaper of any kind, you can just put it down that that family is growing up in ignorance. There's not any better evidence of it to be had. Ignorance is not always due to a lack of book learning. Some men can read Caesar and play Hamlet and recite Plato, yet they are so ignorant that they can't hang a window shade, set a clock or fry an egg.

All the ignorant people don't live in the country. Some of the most uncultured folks I ever knew were born and raised in town. They had chances to improve themselves, but they observed only the doing of the creatures they came in contact with, and made no effort to change their environment. Half of the citizenship of the land votes, but they don't know what for or why, and therein they are ignorant.

Ignorance is easy to overcome if a man can read a little and write fairly well, and will keep his eyes open and his mouth shut, he may be slightly ignorant but he won't be that way long. With all the newspapers and magazines and free books etc., that we have today, no person should be an ignoramus, and if he is—it's his fault. Laziness and ignorance are good friends, and ignorance and slothfulness are bed-fellows. I am ignorant and know it. Lots of people are ignorant and don't know it. And you ain't as smart as you think you are, either.

## NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Every day in every way, our town grows better and better. You are missing a lot by not paying us a visit. We have two new stores in town.

I like the new story, and I sure did enjoy "Truth Crushed to Earth."

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams of Honea Path, S. C., spent Sunday with Mrs. Williams sister, Mrs. Allen Rush.

Mr. Jerry Roberson celebrated his 43rd birthday yesterday. Lots of his friends and relatives enjoyed the day with him.

Mr. W. E. Staggs, is working in Belton.

JUST SLIM.

## ALEXANDER CITY, ALA.

### Avondale Mills—Bevelle Plant

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time day and night, with plenty of help.

Mr. C. Vickers, overseer of weaving, his second hands and loom fixers, had a big dinner on Martin's Lake, Saturday, September 22nd, which was truly an enjoyable affair. Superintendent J. L. Byars, Rev. Adkins, pastor of the M. E. church and Dr. Dinney, were among the guests, and all did ample justice to the fried chicken and Brunswick stew. We don't think that Her Vickers will be able to work in several days—he ate so much chicken. John



Bridgers was chief cook, Ed Brown, dishwasher, and Red Roberts champion stew eater. Next time we have a dinner we want you to send Uncle Jeems to help the boys.

Miss Pauline Jones and Mr. Raymond Weddle, were married Sept. 20, on Maple Hill. We wish them good luck and a happy home.

J. L. Byars, is our superintendent; R. S. Mitchem, carder; J. B. Knight, spinner; F. G. Tapley, slasher; C. V. Vickers, weaver; J. A. Adamson, overseer cloth room; R. N. Slagle, master mechanic; M. C. Vernon, in charge of waste house.

#### A PAL TO ALL.

#### GASTONIA, N. C.

##### Raulo News

Messrs. J. B. Griffin and Wick Fairley, spent the week-end in Monroe, N. C., with friends and relatives.

Miss Lois Cunningham spent the week-end with Miss Carrie Dixon, of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. D. W. Lowe of Ware Shoals, S. C., was the guest of Miss Ruth Emory last week-end.

The Club Girls are going on a theater party tonight. Better come along and chaperone us "Aunt Becky."

I wonder if anyone enjoyed the pictorial issue any more than I did? I doubt it very seriously. I wish very much that I could be in Greenville and meet all the correspondents face to face, but it looks impossible now. I hope you all have a good time, which I'm sure you will. What ever you do, don't let "Mr. McGee" get by without a "Speech."

Aunt Becky, I like the new story very much.  
JACK.

(Jack we shall be disappointed if you don't attend our dinner.—Aunt Becky.)

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

I live in a land of glory and bloom,

Where the sunlight shines through the green woods' gloom,

Where the sweet breeze sways the slender pines,

And the cricket pipes 'neath clustering vines.

It's a land of light, and song, and love,

Where the clouds hang white in the blue above

Where the mocking bird in the cypress-sings,

And the rambling rose to the gray fence clings.

It's a land where, tall, in the dewy morn,

Stand the ranks of the waving, yellow corn,

And far in the silent moon-lit night,

Comes the screech owl's cry of weird delight.

I love this land of flowery grace,

Where blooms the daisy and Queen-Anne's lace,

Where pine trees stand in green array,

Where flit the robin, and noisy jay.

Edith Gresham,

(14) 10th grade, Ware Shoals, S. C.

(South Carolina, and especially Ware Shoals, should be proud of this rising young poetess, and give her every encouragement and all due honors. Edith, we hope to have you attend our dinner, at Imperial Hotel, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 17th. Your lovely poems have pleased the reads of the HOME SECTION.—Aunt Becky.)

"She stripped her mantle from her breast  
And bared her bosom to the storm.

While round her babe she wrapped the vest,  
And smiled to think her child was warm."

"I, too, shall do that for my children," she whispered.  
"Whatever comes, I will shield and protect them." Drawing writing materials toward her, she picked up her pen and paused, shrinking from the step that might be irrevocable. Then she thought:

"It surely must be God's will; otherwise how came good old Captain Smitherman to be inspired with that idea just as the very hour in which Sam and I quarrelled? What will Sam do at the very last? Will he try by force to stop me? Will he dare expose himself and me to the children, make our quarrel public? I have never before seen him so wrought up. He can't bear being checkmated. Well, I can't help it. Oh, Sam, you've brought it all on yourself!" And she wrote:

"Dear Captain Smitherman:

"I have decided to accept your kind offer and will do my best to give satisfactory service. Will move sometime this week and be ready to go to work Monday, though I shall not expect pay for the first week. I want to earn my salary and will need to be taught my duties ere I'm worth it. Trusting that neither of us will ever regret this transaction, I am,

Your grateful friend,

EMILY."

#### CHAPTER III

Aunt Mandy had cleaned up the kitchen and came to the door:

"Anything else you want done, Mis' Emily?"

"Yes, Aunt Mandy, I want you to send little Sambo to mail a letter for me—just over to the big road, you know,—to the mail box."

"Yassam."

"And Aunt Mandy, the children and I are going to move to the city, so they can go to school, and I want to hire you to keep house here. You've helped me so much you know just how to cook and fix the things my husband likes. But don't say a word about this yet." And Emily knew from the pitying glance of the old negro, that a third party knew her secret.

"Yes, Mis' Emily. I'll do mah bes," she answered.  
"You shore kin 'pend on dis niggah to de end."

"And, remember, Aunt Mandy, you must neither see nor hear nor talk of things which don't concern you. Your duties will be to care for everything as nearly like I do as possible; and you must take good care of Mr. Trent's clothes and appetite; and look to me for your pay," cautioned Emily.

"Yassam. I ain't blind nor deaf, Mis' Emily, but I sho' is got a good bridle to mah tongue. Doan you worry nary bit. When you want me?"

(Continued Next Week)